

ITEM 6

PROPOSED STATEWIDE COST ESTIMATE

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

20-TC-01

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September 29, 2021

Captain Jeffrey Jordon
City of San Diego
San Diego Police Department
1401 Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101

Ms. Natalie Sidarous
State Controller's Office
Local Government Programs and
Services Division
3301 C Street, Suite 740
Sacramento, CA 95816

And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

Re: Decision and Parameters and Guidelines
Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing, 20-TC-01
Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)
City of San Diego, Claimant

Dear Captain Jordon and Ms. Sidarous:

On September 24, 2021 the Commission on State Mandates adopted the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on the above-captioned matter.

Please keep the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines together as one document, as it together constitutes the entire decision of the Commission and the "Decision" portion informs the interpretation of the "Parameters and Guidelines." It is hoped that by providing the entire Decision and Parameters and Guidelines with the claiming instructions that claimants will be better equipped to correctly claim reimbursement, resulting in fewer reductions upon audit and fewer incorrect reduction claims.

Sincerely,

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES
FOR:

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by
Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)
The period of reimbursement begins
January 1, 2020.

Case No.: 20-TC-01

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing


DECISION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT
CODE SECTION 17500 ET SEQ.;
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS,
TITLE 2, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 2.5,
ARTICLE 7.

(Adopted September 24, 2021)

(Served September 29, 2021)

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The Commission on State Mandates adopted the attached Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on September 24, 2021.



Heather Halsey, Executive Director

BEFORE THE
 COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES
 FOR:

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by
 Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)
 The period of reimbursement begins
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Case No.: 20-TC-01

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

DECISION PURSUANT TO
 GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500
 ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF
 REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2,
 CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.

(Adopted September 24, 2021)

(Served September 29, 2021)

DECISION

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) heard and decided the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines during a regularly scheduled hearing on September 24, 2021. Captain Jeffrey Jordon appeared on behalf of the City of San Diego (claimant). Brittany Thompson appeared on behalf of the Department of Finance.

The law applicable to the Commission’s determination of a reimbursable state-mandated program is article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, Government Code sections 17500 et seq., and related case law.

The Commission adopted the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines by a vote of 6-0, as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	Yes
Natalie Kuffel, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	Yes
Gayle Miller, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	Yes
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	Yes
Yvette Stowers, Representative of the State Controller, Vice Chairperson	Yes
Spencer Walker, Representative of the State Treasurer	Yes

I. Summary of the Mandate

These Parameters and Guidelines address the state-mandated activities arising from Statutes 2019, chapter 588 (SB 22), which amended Penal Code section 680 to require law enforcement agencies to perform specified activities relating to DNA testing of sexual assault forensic evidence within specified time periods.

On July 23, 2021, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted the Test Claim Decision, finding that the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514 and requires city and county law enforcement agencies to perform the following mandated activities, beginning January 1, 2020:

1. A law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction a sex offense specified in Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 287, or 289 or former section 288a occurred shall do one of the following for any sexual assault forensic evidence received by the law enforcement agency on or after January 1, 2016:
 - a. Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence; *or*
 - b. Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place (with a written agreement between the law enforcement agency, the crime lab, and the medical facility pursuant to Penal Code section 680(c)(5)) to submit sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility examining the victim to the crime lab within five days. (Penal Code 680(c)(1), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)
2. For any sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, the law enforcement's crime lab shall do one of the following:
 - a. Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt; *or*
 - b. Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt. The transmitting crime lab shall upload into CODIS any qualifying DNA profiles from sexual assault forensic evidence as soon as practically possible, but no longer than 30 days after being notified about the presence of DNA and no later than 120 days after the transmitting crime lab initially receives the evidence. (Penal Code 680(c)(2), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)¹

The Commission further concluded that the test claim statute does not mandate city and county law enforcement agencies to conduct follow-up investigations on evidence tested pursuant to the test claim statute.²

¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 24, 2021.

² Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 24, 2021, page 28.

II. Procedural History

On July 23, 2021, the Commission adopted the Decision partially approving the Test Claim,³ and Commission staff issued the Test Claim Decision and Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines.⁴ No comments were filed on the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines and therefore no draft proposed decision was prepared or issued for comment and the matter was set for the next regularly scheduled hearing, pursuant to section 1183.9(d) of the Commission's regulations.

III. Discussion

The Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines were issued in accordance with section 1183.9 of the Commission's regulations, based on the findings in the Test Claim Decision. No comments were filed on the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines. Therefore, no "reasonably necessary activities" have been proposed by the parties.

The Commission finds that the Parameters and Guidelines for this program are supported by the findings adopted by the Commission in its Test Claim Decision with respect to the period of reimbursement, eligible claimants, and reimbursable activities.

The Parameters and Guidelines contain the following:

A. Eligible Claimants (Section II. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

The Test Claim Decision found that Penal Code section 680(c)(1) and (2), as amended by Statutes 2019, chapter 588, imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, beginning January 1, 2020, on county and city law enforcement agencies, in whose jurisdiction specified sex offenses have occurred.⁵ Therefore, any city, county, or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this mandate is an eligible claimant.

B. Period of Reimbursement (Section III. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

Government Code section 17557(e) states that a test claim shall be submitted on or before June 30 following a given fiscal year to establish eligibility for reimbursement for that fiscal year. The claimant filed the Test Claim on December 31, 2020, establishing eligibility for reimbursement for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. Because the effective date of the test claim statute is January 1, 2020, the period of reimbursement begins January 1, 2020.⁶

C. Reimbursable Activities (Section IV. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

The Commission approved the following reimbursable activities:

1. A law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction a sex offense specified in Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 287, or 289 or former section 288a occurred shall do one

³ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 23, 2021.

⁴ Exhibit B, Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines, issued July 23, 2021.

⁵ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 23, 2021, pages 22-27.

⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 23, 2021, page 21.

of the following for any sexual assault forensic evidence received by the law enforcement agency on or after January 1, 2016:

- a. Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence; *or*
 - b. Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place (with a written agreement between the law enforcement agency, the crime lab, and the medical facility pursuant to Penal Code section 680(c)(5)) to submit sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility examining the victim to the crime lab within five days. (Penal Code 680(c)(1), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)
2. For any sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, the law enforcement's crime lab shall do one of the following:
- a. Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt; *or*
 - b. Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt. The transmitting crime lab shall upload into CODIS any qualifying DNA profiles from sexual assault forensic evidence as soon as practically possible, but no longer than 30 days after being notified about the presence of DNA and no later than 120 days after the transmitting crime lab initially receives the evidence. (Penal Code 680(c)(2), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)

The Test Claim Decision also found that the test claim statute does not mandate city and county law enforcement agencies to conduct follow-up investigations on evidence tested pursuant to the test claim statute.⁷ Neither the claimant nor any other interested parties or persons proposed additional reasonably necessary activities to comply with the mandate. Accordingly, only the activities approved in the Test Claim Decision are included in the Parameters and Guidelines.

D. Remaining Sections of the Parameters and Guidelines

Section V. of the Parameters and Guidelines (Claim Preparation and Submission) identifies the following direct costs that are eligible for reimbursement: salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, contracted services, and fixed assets. Travel and training costs have been deleted from the Proposed Parameters and Guidelines because those activities were not approved in the Test Claim Decision, and the claimant did not request these costs as reasonably necessary to perform the mandated activities nor submit any evidence to support such a request.⁸

⁷ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted July 23, 2021, page 28.

⁸ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.7 states:

The parameters and guidelines shall describe the claimable reimbursable costs and contain the following information: [¶] ... [¶]

The remaining sections of the Parameters and Guidelines contain standard boilerplate language.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Commission hereby adopts the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines.

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by

Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

20-TC-01

Reimbursement for this program begins January 1, 2020.

I. SUMMARY OF THE MANDATE

These Parameters and Guidelines address state-mandated activities arising from Statutes 2019, chapter 588 (SB 22), which amended Penal Code section 680 to require law enforcement agencies to perform specified activities relating to DNA testing of sexual assault forensic evidence within specified time periods.

On July 23, 2021, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted a Decision finding that the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514, and requires city and county law enforcement agencies to perform the following mandated activities beginning January 1, 2020:

1. A law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction a sex offense specified in Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 287, or 289 or former section 288a occurred shall do one of the following for any sexual assault forensic evidence received by the law enforcement agency on or after January 1, 2016:
 - a. Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence; *or*

(d) Reimbursable Activities. A description of the specific costs and types of costs that are reimbursable, including one-time costs and on-going costs, and reasonably necessary activities required to comply with the mandate. “Reasonably necessary activities” are those activities necessary to comply with the statutes, regulations and other executive orders found to impose a state-mandated program. Activities required by statutes, regulations and other executive orders that were not pled in the test claim may only be used to define reasonably necessary activities to the extent that compliance with the approved state-mandated activities would not otherwise be possible. Whether an activity is reasonably necessary is a mixed question of law and fact. All representations of fact to support any proposed reasonably necessary activities shall be supported by documentary evidence in accordance with section 1187.5 of these regulations.

- b. Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place (with a written agreement between the law enforcement agency, the crime lab, and the medical facility pursuant to Penal Code section 680(c)(5)) to submit sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility examining the victim to the crime lab within five days. (Penal Code 680(c)(1), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)
2. For any sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, the law enforcement's crime lab shall do one of the following:
 - a. Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt; *or*
 - b. Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt. The transmitting crime lab shall upload into CODIS any qualifying DNA profiles from sexual assault forensic evidence as soon as practically possible, but no longer than 30 days after being notified about the presence of DNA and no later than 120 days after the transmitting crime lab initially receives the evidence. (Penal Code 680(c)(2), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)

The Commission further concluded that the test claim statute does not mandate city and county law enforcement agencies to conduct follow-up investigations on evidence tested pursuant to the test claim statute.

II. ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS

Any city, county, or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this mandate is eligible to claim reimbursement.

III. PERIOD OF REIMBURSEMENT

Government Code section 17557(e) states that a test claim shall be submitted on or before June 30 following a given fiscal year to establish eligibility for that fiscal year. The claimant filed the Test Claim on December 31, 2020, establishing eligibility for reimbursement for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. However, the effective date of the test claim statute is January 1, 2020. Therefore, costs incurred are reimbursable on or after January 1, 2020.

Reimbursement for state-mandated costs may be claimed as follows:

1. Actual costs for one fiscal year shall be included in each claim.
2. Pursuant to Government Code section 17561(d)(1)(A), all claims for reimbursement of initial fiscal year costs shall be submitted to the State Controller (Controller) within 120 days of the issuance date for the claiming instructions.
3. Pursuant to Government Code section 17560(a), a local agency may, by February 15 following the fiscal year in which costs were incurred, file an annual reimbursement claim that details the costs actually incurred for that fiscal year.

4. If revised claiming instructions are issued by the Controller pursuant to Government Code section 17558(c), between November 15 and February 15, a local agency filing an annual reimbursement claim shall have 120 days following the issuance date of the revised claiming instructions to file a claim. (Gov. Code §17560(b).)
5. If the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$1,000, no reimbursement shall be allowed except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564(a).
6. There shall be no reimbursement for any period in which the Legislature has suspended the operation of a mandate pursuant to state law.

IV. REIMBURSABLE ACTIVITIES

To be eligible for mandated cost reimbursement for any fiscal year, only actual costs may be claimed. Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the event, or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records or time logs, sign-in sheets, invoices, and receipts.

Evidence corroborating the source documents may include, but is not limited to, worksheets, cost allocation reports (system generated), purchase orders, contracts, agendas, training packets, and declarations. Declarations must include a certification or declaration stating, "I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct," and must further comply with the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 2015.5. Evidence corroborating the source documents may include data relevant to the reimbursable activities otherwise in compliance with local, state, and federal government requirements. However, corroborating documents cannot be substituted for source documents.

The claimant is only allowed to claim and be reimbursed for increased costs for reimbursable activities identified below. Increased cost is limited to the cost of an activity that the claimant is required to incur as a result of the mandate.

For each eligible claimant that incurs increased costs, the following activities are reimbursable:

- A law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction a sex offense specified in Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 287, or 289 or former section 288a occurred shall do one of the following for any sexual assault forensic evidence received by the law enforcement agency on or after January 1, 2016:
 - Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence; *or*
 - Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place (with a written agreement between the law enforcement agency, the crime lab, and the medical facility pursuant to Penal Code section 680(c)(5)) to submit sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility examining the victim to the crime lab within five days. (Penal Code 680(c)(1), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)

- For any sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, the law enforcement’s crime lab shall do one of the following:
 - Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt; *or*
 - Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt. The transmitting crime lab shall upload into CODIS any qualifying DNA profiles from sexual assault forensic evidence as soon as practically possible, but no longer than 30 days after being notified about the presence of DNA and no later than 120 days after the transmitting crime lab initially receives the evidence. (Penal Code 680(c)(2), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)

V. CLAIM PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

Each of the following cost elements must be identified for each reimbursable activity identified in Section IV., Reimbursable Activities, of this document. Each claimed reimbursable cost must be supported by source documentation as described in Section IV. Additionally, each reimbursement claim must be filed in a timely manner.

A. Direct Cost Reporting

Direct costs are those costs incurred specifically for the reimbursable activities. The following direct costs are eligible for reimbursement.

1. Salaries and Benefits

Report each employee implementing the reimbursable activities by name, job classification, and productive hourly rate (total wages and related benefits divided by productive hours). Describe the specific reimbursable activities performed and the hours devoted to each reimbursable activity performed.

2. Materials and Supplies

Report the cost of materials and supplies that have been consumed or expended for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Purchases shall be claimed at the actual price after deducting discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the claimant. Supplies that are withdrawn from inventory shall be charged on an appropriate and recognized method of costing, consistently applied.

3. Contracted Services

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services are also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be

claimed. Submit contract consultant and attorney invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

4. Fixed Assets

Report the purchase price paid for fixed assets (including computers) necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. The purchase price includes taxes, delivery costs, and installation costs. If the fixed asset is also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the purchase price used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed.

B. Indirect Cost Rates

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both: (1) overhead costs of the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement utilizing the procedure provided in 2 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 225 (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87). Claimants have the option of using 10 percent of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10 percent.

If the claimant chooses to prepare an ICRP, both the direct costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR part 225, appendices A and B (OMB Circular A-87 attachments A & B) and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR part 225, appendices A and B (OMB Circular A-87 attachments A & B)). However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct costs if they represent activities to which indirect costs are properly allocable.

The distribution base may be: (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items, such as pass-through funds, major subcontracts, etc.); (2) direct salaries and wages; or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution.

In calculating an ICRP, the claimant shall have the choice of one of the following methodologies:

1. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 attachments A & B) shall be accomplished by: (1) classifying a department's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect; and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage that the total amount of allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected; or
2. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 attachments A & B) shall be accomplished by: (1) separating a department into groups, such as divisions or sections, and then classifying the division's or section's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect; and (2) dividing the total

allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate that is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount of allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected.

VI. RECORD RETENTION

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558.5(a), a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed pursuant to this chapter⁹ is subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller no later than three years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later. However, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the program for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the time for the Controller to initiate an audit shall commence to run from the date of initial payment of the claim. In any case, an audit shall be completed not later than two years after the date that the audit is commenced. All documents used to support the reimbursable activities, as described in Section IV., must be retained during the period subject to audit. If an audit has been initiated by the Controller during the period subject to audit, the retention period is extended until the ultimate resolution of any audit findings.

VII. OFFSETTING REVENUES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any offsetting revenue the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, service fees collected, federal funds, other state funds, and other funds that are not the claimant's proceeds of taxes shall be identified and deducted from this claim. This includes, but is not limited to, the following state and federal grant programs that may be used by a claimant to pay for the mandated activities in this program:

- Citizens Option for Public Safety Grant (COPS) (state)
- DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program (federal)
- DNA Identification Fund (state)
- Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program (state)

VIII. STATE CONTROLLER'S CLAIMING INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558(b), the Controller shall issue claiming instructions for each mandate that requires state reimbursement not later than 90 days after receiving the adopted parameters and guidelines from the Commission, to assist local governments in claiming costs to be reimbursed. The claiming instructions shall be derived from these parameters and guidelines and the decisions on the test claim and parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17561(d)(1), issuance of the claiming instructions shall constitute a notice of the right of the eligible claimants to file reimbursement claims, based upon parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

⁹ This refers to title 2, division 4, part 7, chapter 4 of the Government Code.

IX. REMEDIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Upon request of an eligible claimant, the Commission shall review the claiming instructions issued by the Controller or any other authorized state agency for reimbursement of mandated costs pursuant to Government Code section 17571. If the Commission determines that the claiming instructions do not conform to the parameters and guidelines, the Commission shall direct the Controller to modify the claiming instructions and the Controller shall modify the claiming instructions to conform to the parameters and guidelines as directed by the Commission.

In addition, requests may be made to amend parameters and guidelines pursuant to Government Code section 17557(d), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.17.

X. LEGAL AND FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The decisions adopted for the Test Claim and Parameters and Guidelines are legally binding on all parties and interested parties and provide the legal and factual basis for the Parameters and Guidelines. The support for the legal and factual findings is found in the administrative record. The administrative record is on file with the Commission.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On September 29, 2021, I served the:

- **Decision and Parameters and Guidelines adopted September 24, 2021**

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing, 20-TC-01

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

City of San Diego, Claimant

by making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on September 29, 2021 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee

Commission on State Mandates

980 Ninth Street, Suite 300

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 9/15/21

Claim Number: 20-TC-01

Matter: Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

Claimant: City of San Diego

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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August 19, 2022

Captain Jeffrey Jordon
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San Diego Police Department
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Ms. Natalie Sidarous
State Controller's Office
Local Government Programs and
Services Division
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And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

**Re: Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, Schedule for Comments,
and Notice of Hearing**
Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing, 20-TC-01
Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

Dear Captain Jordon and Ms. Sidarous:

The Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate for the above-captioned matter is enclosed for your review and comment.

Written Comments

Written comments may be filed on the Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate not later than **5:00 p.m. on August 29, 2022**. You are advised that comments filed with the Commission are required to be electronically filed (e-filed) in an unlocked legible and searchable PDF file, using the Commission's Dropbox. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3(c)(1).) Refer to http://www.csm.ca.gov/dropbox_procedures.php on the Commission's website for electronic filing instructions. If e-filing would cause the filer undue hardship or significant prejudice, filing may occur by first class mail, overnight delivery or personal service only upon approval of a written request to the executive director. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3(c)(2).)

Hearing

This matter is set for hearing on **Friday, September 23, 2022, at 10:00 a.m., via Zoom**. The Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate will be issued on or about September 9, 2022.

This matter is proposed for the Consent Calendar. Please let us know in advance if you oppose having this item placed on the Consent Calendar.

Please also notify Commission staff not later than the Wednesday prior to the hearing that you or a witness you are bringing plan to testify and please specify the names and email addresses of the people who will be speaking for inclusion on the witness list. The last communication from Commission staff will be the Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, which will be issued approximately 2 weeks prior to the hearing, and it is incumbent upon the participants to let Commission staff know if they wish to testify or bring witnesses.

Sincerely,

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

ITEM __

DRAFT PROPOSED STATEWIDE COST ESTIMATE

\$11,218,184 - \$22,730,811

Initial Claim Period

(Second Half Fiscal Year 2019-2020 and Fiscal Year 2020-2021)

\$7,513,209- \$10,763,822, Plus the Implicit Price Deflator

2021-2022 and Following

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

20-TC-01

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted this Statewide Cost Estimate by a vote of [vote count will be included in the adopted Statewide Cost Estimate] during a regularly scheduled hearing on September 23, 2022 as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	
Jeannie Lee, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	
Gayle Miller, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	
Renee Nash, School District Board Member	
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	
Shawn Silva, Representative of the State Controller	
Spencer Walker, Representative of the State Treasurer, Vice Chairperson	

STAFF ANALYSIS

Summary of the Mandate, Eligible Claimants, and Period of Reimbursement

Penal Code section 680, as amended by Statutes 2019, chapter 588 (SB 22), requires city and county law enforcement agencies to perform activities relating to DNA testing of sexual assault forensic evidence within specified time periods.

The Commission adopted the Test Claim Decision on July 23, 2021 and the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on September 24, 2021, approving reimbursement for any city, county, or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this mandate.

The initial reimbursement period is January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 (second half of fiscal year 2019-2020 and all of fiscal year 2020-2021). Eligible claimants were required to file initial

claims with the State Controller's Office (Controller) by April 27, 2022. Late initial reimbursement claims may be filed until April 27, 2023, but will incur a 10 percent late filing penalty of the total amount of the initial claim without limitation.¹

Reimbursable Activities

The Commission approved the following reimbursable activities for this program:

1. A law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction a sex offense specified in Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, 262, 286, 287, or 289 or former section 288a occurred shall do one of the following for any sexual assault forensic evidence received by the law enforcement agency on or after January 1, 2016:
 - a. Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence; *or*
 - b. Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place (with a written agreement between the law enforcement agency, the crime lab, and the medical facility pursuant to Penal Code section 680(c)(5)) to submit sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility examining the victim to the crime lab within five days. (Penal Code 680(c)(1), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)
2. For any sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016, the law enforcement's crime lab shall do one of the following:
 - a. Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt; *or*
 - b. Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt. The transmitting crime lab shall upload into CODIS any qualifying DNA profiles from sexual assault forensic evidence as soon as practically possible, but no longer than 30 days after being notified about the presence of DNA and no later than 120 days after the transmitting crime lab initially receives the evidence. (Penal Code 680(c)(2), Stats. 2019, ch. 588.)

The Commission further concluded that the test claim statute does not mandate city and county law enforcement agencies to conduct follow-up investigations on evidence tested pursuant to the test claim statute.² Therefore, such follow-up investigations are excluded from the reimbursable activities.

Offsetting Revenues and Reimbursements

The Parameters and Guidelines specify that any offsetting revenue the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, service fees collected, federal funds, other state

¹ Government Code section 17561(d)(3).

² Exhibit A, Decision and Parameters and Guidelines Adopted September 24, 2021, pages 5-6.

funds, and other funds that are not the claimant’s proceeds of taxes shall be identified and deducted from this claim. This includes, but is not limited to, the following state and federal grant programs that may be used by a claimant to pay for the mandated activities in this program and which constitute offsetting revenues when used for this purpose:

- Citizens Option for Public Safety Grant (COPS) (state)
- DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program (federal)
- DNA Identification Fund (state)
- Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program (state)³

Offsetting revenues identified in the initial reimbursement claims totaled \$1,022,578.

Statewide Cost Estimate

Staff reviewed 83 unaudited initial reimbursement claims submitted by 49 city and county claimants and compiled by the Controller, and developed the Statewide Cost Estimate based on the assumptions and methodology discussed herein. Table 1 and Table 2, below, summarize the cost estimates for the initial reimbursement period and the year following, respectively.

Table 1. Initial Reimbursement Period Cost Estimate

Activity 1.a. (Submit sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab within 20 days after booked into evidence)	\$271,541 - \$2,299,913
Activity 1.b. (Ensure that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place)	\$0 - \$0
Activity 2.a. (Process sexual assault forensic evidence, creating DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS as soon as practically possible, but no later than 120 days after initial receipt)	\$7,310,867 - \$14,003,080
Activity 2.b. (Transmit sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing as soon as practically possible, but no later than 30 days after initial receipt.)	\$694,483 - \$1,384,920
Indirect Costs	\$3,963,871 - \$8,466,198
Offsetting Revenues	(\$1,022,578 - \$2,131,646)
Late Filing Penalty	(\$0 - \$1,291,654)
Total Costs	\$11,218,184 - \$22,730,811

Table 2. Estimated Annual Costs for Fiscal Year 2021-2022 and Following

Direct Costs for All Activities	\$5,517,927- \$7,905,275
Indirect Costs	\$2,648,605 - \$3,794,532
Offsetting Revenues	(\$653,323 - \$935,985)
Total Costs	\$7,513,209- \$10,763,822

³ Exhibit A, Decision and Parameters and Guidelines, adopted September 24, 2021, page 10.

Assumptions

1. The amount claimed for the initial reimbursement period may increase if late or amended claims are filed. Only 49 of 415 eligible claimants (12 percent) filed claims for the initial reimbursement period.⁴ The remaining 366 eligible claimants may still file late claims, and the 49 claimants that timely filed may file amended initial claims for additional costs. Disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may contribute to a higher number of late or amended claims for the initial reimbursement period.
2. Costs are likely to be higher during the initial years of reimbursement because law enforcement agencies have to process a backlog of existing sexual assault forensic evidence received on or after January 1, 2016. Based on a one-time Department of Justice (DOJ) audit of untested sexual assault evidence kits in the possession of California law enforcement agencies, crime laboratories, medical facilities and others, the known backlog of untested sexual assault evidence kits in 2020 totaled 13,929.⁵ Of the 2,005 untested kits reported in the audit from 2016 or later, 1,995 are subject to the test claim statute.⁶ Assuming all eligible claimants have untested kits at the same average rate as the audit participants, there would be approximately 5,830 untested sexual assault evidence kits subject to the test claim statute at the beginning of the reimbursement period.⁷ While it is assumed that material and labor

⁴ This Statewide Cost Estimate assumes there are 415 eligible claimants. There are 58 counties and 481 cities in California, including one city and county (the City and County of San Francisco). Exhibit X, Senate Government and Finance Committee, “County Fact Sheet” (April 2016) https://sgf.senate.ca.gov/sites/sgf.senate.ca.gov/files/county_facts_2016.pdf (accessed on August 18, 2022), page 1. All 58 counties have law enforcement agencies (see Cal. Const., art. XI, § 1(b)) and it is assumed, extrapolating from POST data, that approximately 357 of 481 cities either have their own law enforcement agencies or contract with another city or county to provide law enforcement services in their jurisdiction.

⁵ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Statewide Audit of Untested Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits, 2020 Report to the Legislature, <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/publications/ag-rpt-audit-usasfe-kits-2020.pdf> (accessed on April 8, 2022), pages 3, 9. Penal Code section 680.4 (Stats. 2018, ch. 950) required DOJ to conduct the one-time audit. Data was primarily collected between November 6, 2018 and July 1, 2019, but the DOJ continued to accept late submission until the release of the audit report.

⁶ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Statewide Audit of Untested Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits, 2020 Report to the Legislature, <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/publications/ag-rpt-audit-usasfe-kits-2020.pdf> (accessed on April 8, 2022), page 9. 142 of the 149 of the audit participants are eligible claimants (the omitted seven are university police departments and are not eligible claimants) and reported a total of 1,995 untested kits from 2016 or later.

⁷ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Statewide Audit of Untested Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits, 2020 Report to the Legislature, <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/publications/ag-rpt-audit-usasfe-kits-2020.pdf> (accessed on April 8, 2022), pages 14-23.

costs will increase over time, as reflected in the implicit price deflator, once the backlog has been eliminated and sexual assault forensic evidence is timely tested on a flow basis, total costs will likely trend downward, being limited to the number of test kits collected annually, and for some claimants, may not exceed the \$1,000 minimum filing threshold.

3. The average cost to process a sexual assault evidence kit is approximately \$1,000 per kit. According to the National Center for Victims of Crime, DNA processing costs average \$500 to \$1,200 per kit.⁸ The available claims data supports this estimate, with direct costs for DNA processing (Activities 2.a. and 2.b.) averaging \$1,088 per kit. There may also be backlogged crime scene evidence that requires DNA processing, although that number is not tracked at the statewide level.⁹
4. The number of reimbursement claims filed will vary from year to year, depending on the number of sex offenses that occur within each eligible claimant's jurisdiction and whether those crimes are reported and qualifying forensic evidence is collected and processed.
5. Claimants may elect not to seek reimbursement for one or more reimbursable activities. Under the test claim statute, eligible claimants may seek reimbursement for performing each of the two mandated activities in one of two ways. Some eligible claimants may decide not to claim costs for one or more of the mandated activities because the costs imposed may be de minimis. For example, none of the 83 unaudited claims seek reimbursement for ensuring a rapid turnaround program is in place (Activity 1.b.) and only 20 claims (less than 25%) seek reimbursement for both submitting sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab (Activity 1.a.) and processing the evidence for DNA, creating DNA profiles, and uploading qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS (Activity 2.a. or 2.b.).

Number of untested sexual assault evidence kits from 2016 or later in the possession of eligible claimants [1,995] / eligible claimants participating in the audit [142] = average of 14 kits per eligible claimant.

Average untested kits per eligible claimant [14] x total eligible claimants [415] = Potential backlog of untested kits at beginning of initial reimbursement period [5,830].

⁸ Exhibit X, Center for Victims of Crime, Frequently Asked Questions, <https://victimsofcrime.org/frequently-asked-questions/> (accessed on April 8, 2022), Question 6 (estimating the cost to test one kit at \$500-\$1,200); see also Exhibit X, End the Backlog, Testing All Rape Kits Provides Returns of Up to 65,000%, <https://www.endthebacklog.org/blog/testing-all-rape-kits-provides-returns-65000> (accessed on April 8, 2022) (estimating the cost at \$500-\$1,500 to test one kit).

⁹ The submission and testing requirements imposed by the test claim statute are not limited to sexual assault evidence kits; they include crime scene evidence as well. If a sexual assault evidence kit is not collected in a case, representative and probative samples of any other types of sexual assault evidence (e.g., the victim's clothing, bedding from the assault scene, etc.) must be sent to the crime lab. Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Sexual Assault Kits and Evidence FAQs, <https://oag.ca.gov/bfs/prop69/faqs-sake> (accessed on February 26, 2021), pages 1-2.

6. Estimated future annual costs will be lower if the claimants receive and apply offsetting revenues. While the Parameters and Guidelines identify several state and federal grant programs as potential offsetting revenue sources, not all claimants receive those funds, nor are those claimants that do required to apply them to this program. Of the 49 initial claimants, only five (10 percent) used offsetting revenues. Additionally, those offsets varied greatly, ranging from less than \$5,000 to more than \$500,000. While known available offsetting revenues for the initial reimbursement period exceed \$194 million, three out of five of those funding sources are grant-based, meaning that there is no guarantee that the claimants will receive or apply those funds in the future.

The majority of known available offsetting revenues come from the Citizens Option for Public Safety Grant (COPS) program (totaling \$170,074,800 for fiscal years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021) and are intended to generally fund front-line law enforcement services at the county and city level, and without a specific requirement that the funds be used for DNA testing of sexual assault forensic evidence.¹⁰ Only, \$7,491,383 awarded in fiscal year 2019-2020; \$8,184,159 in fiscal year 2020-2021; and \$8,510,042 in fiscal year 2021-2022 in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Awards for DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program; \$8,575,184.39 awarded in calendar year 2019 in state DNA Identification Fund (Proposition 69) revenues; \$2 million in California Department of Justice, Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program funds awarded in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 were allocated to county and city law enforcement agencies, as specified. Additionally, the California Department of Justice, Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Grant – Backlog Reduction Program has available \$1.814 million in grant funds for fiscal years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, specifically for the “California Department of Justice, Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Grant – Backlog Reduction Program.”¹¹ Thus, this Statewide Cost Estimate assumes that all potential eligible claimants will file claims and

¹⁰ Exhibit X, California State Controller, Citizens' Option for Public Safety (COPS) Program and Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Funds, https://www.sco.ca.gov/ard_payments_cops.html (accessed on June 24, 2022).

¹¹ Exhibit X, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Awards for DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program, https://bja.ojp.gov/funding/awards/list?field_award_status_value=All&state=CA&field_funding_type_value=All&fiscal_year=2019+2020+2021&combine_awards=DNA+Capacity+Enhancement&awardee=&city=#kq5n09 (accessed on June 24, 2022); Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Annual Statewide DNA Fund Report, <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/bfs/2019-dna-fund-report.pdf> (accessed on June 24, 2022), page 2; Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program: <https://oag.ca.gov/saesg> (accessed on June 24, 2022); Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Grant – Backlog Reduction Program, <https://oag.ca.gov/usaeg-br> (accessed on June 24, 2022).

identify offsetting revenues at the same rate as that identified in the initial claims, which is eight percent.¹²

7. Actual costs may be lower if the Controller reduces any reimbursement claim for this program following an audit deeming the claim to be excessive or unreasonable, or not eligible for reimbursement.

Methodology

A. Initial Reimbursement Period Cost Estimate:

The low end statewide cost estimate for the initial reimbursement period (second half of fiscal year 2019-2020 and all of fiscal year 2020-2021) is based on 83 unaudited, actual reimbursement claims (35 claims filed for fiscal year 2019-2020 and 48 for fiscal year 2020-2021) totaling **\$11,218,200**. The high end of the estimated potential costs is up to **\$22,730,811** if all eligible claimants file claims for the initial reimbursement period.

Activity 1.a.: Activity 1.a. consists of submitting sexual assault forensic evidence to the crime lab. The low end of the range for Activity 1.a. is costs actually claimed for that activity. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims for Activity 1.a. and the costs are calculated using the average costs claimed in the initial period of reimbursement and multiplying the average cost by the number of eligible claimants who have not yet filed claims as follows:

Activity 1.a. actual costs claimed [\$271,541] / number of 1.a. filers [49] = average activity 1.a. cost per claimant [\$5,542]

Average activity 1.a. cost per claimant [\$5,542] x number of non-filers [366] = total estimated non-filer activity 1.a. costs [\$2,028,372]

Activity 1.a. actual costs claimed [\$271,541] + estimated non-filer activity 1.a. costs that could be claimed in late claims [\$2,028,372] = Total Potential Activity 1.a. Costs [\$2,299,913]

Activity 1.b.: Activity 1.b. consists of ensuring that a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place so that the sexual assault forensic evidence is submitted directly from the medical examination facility to the crime lab. While some of the initial claims contain supporting documentation showing that a rapid turnaround agreement is in place, none of the initial claims include claimed costs for Activity 1.b., likely because the mandate is to either perform 1.a. *or* 1.b. Therefore, both the low and high ends of the range for Activity 1.b. are \$0.

Activities 2.a. and 2.b.: Activity 2.a. consists of processing sexual assault forensic evidence for DNA, creating DNA profiles, and uploading qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS. Activity 2.b. consists of transmitting the sexual assault forensic evidence to another crime lab for DNA processing and uploading qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS. Both of these activities require the law enforcement agency to pay for the sexual assault forensic evidence to be processed for

¹² The offsetting revenue rate is calculated as follows: Actual Offsetting Revenues [\$1,022,578] / Actual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$12,240,772] = Offsetting Rate (offsetting revenues as a percentage of total costs claimed) [0.08].

DNA, either by the agency itself, or by a contracted public or private crime lab, and to upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS.

The low end of the range for Activities 2.a. and 2.b. is costs actually claimed for that activity. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims for Activities 2.a. and 2.b.

The estimate of the high end of potential Activity 2.a and 2.b. costs for the initial reimbursement period uses the number of kits collected statewide in calendar year 2020 (two-thirds of the initial reimbursement period), as reported in DOJ's SAFE-T database, the statewide backlog of approximately 5,830 untested kits subject to the test claim statute, and an average processing cost per kit of \$1,000, to result in \$13,957,580 for 2.a. and \$1,380,420 for 2.b., calculated as follows:

1. Number of sexual assault evidence kits collected statewide in calendar year 2020 [6,372] x average cost of processing a sexual assault evidence kit for DNA [\$1,000] = Activity 2.a. and Activity 2.b. Costs for calendar year 2020 [\$6,372,000].
2. Costs for Activities 2.a. and 2.b. for the second half of fiscal year 2020-2021 are calculated by dividing the costs for calendar year 2020 by two (6,372,000 / 2 = \$3,186,000).
3. Statewide backlog of sexual assault evidence kits subject to the test claim statute [5,830] x average cost of processing a sexual assault evidence kit for DNA [\$1,000] = Activity 2.a. and 2.b. Backlog Costs for the initial reimbursement period [\$5,830,000].
4. Activity 2.a. and 2.b. Costs for calendar year 2020 [\$6,372,000] + Activity 2.a and Activity 2.b. Costs for second half of fiscal year 2020-2021 [\$3,186,000] + Activity 2.a. and 2.b. Backlog Costs for the initial reimbursement period [\$5,830,000] = High End of Estimated Activity 2.a. and Activity 2.b. Costs for the initial claim period [\$15,388,000].
5. Assuming the same proportionality of 2.a. and 2.b. costs (2.a. actual costs claimed account for 91 percent and 2.b. for nine percent of their combined total), Total Estimated Activity 2.a. Costs for the initial claim period = \$15,388,000 x 0.91 [\$14,003,080] and High End of Estimated Activity 2.b. Costs for the initial claim period = \$15,388,000 x 0.09 [\$1,384,920].

Indirect Costs: The low end of the range for indirect costs is those indirect costs actually claimed. The high end, in addition to indirect costs actually claimed, assumes that all eligible claimants who have not yet filed claims will file claims for indirect costs at the same average rate actually claimed during the initial period of reimbursement, which is calculated as follows:

1. Indirect Costs Actually Claimed [\$3,963,871] / Direct Costs Actually Claimed [\$8,276,891] = Average Indirect Cost Rate [48%].
2. Indirect Cost Rate [48%] x Estimated Direct Costs (sum of all estimated activity costs for the initial claim period) [\$17,637,913] = High End of the Estimated Indirect Costs [\$8,466,198].

Offsetting Revenues: The low end of the range is total offsetting revenues actually claimed. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims, with offsetting revenues reported by all eligible claimants at the same average rate, and is calculated as follows:

1. Actual Offsetting Revenues [\$1,022,578] / Actual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$12,240,762] = Offsetting Rate (offsetting revenues as a percentage of total costs claimed) [8%].
2. Estimated Non-filer Direct and Indirect Costs [\$13,863,349] x Offsetting Rate [8%] = Non-filer Offsetting Revenues [\$1,109,068].
3. Actual Offsetting Revenues [\$1,022,578] + Non-filer Offsetting Revenues [\$1,109,068] = High End of Estimated Offsetting Revenues [\$2,131,646].

Late Filing Penalties: The low end is \$0 because none of the initial claims compiled by the Controller were assessed a late filing penalty. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims for the initial period of reimbursement, which will be subject to a late filing penalty, and that penalty is calculated as follows:

1. Estimated Non-filer Direct and Indirect Costs [\$13,863,349] – Estimated Non-filer Offsets [\$1,109,068] = Estimated Non-filer Net Costs [\$12,754,281].
2. Estimated Non-filer Net Costs [\$12,754,281] x (10% late filing penalty) = Estimated Non-filer Late Filing Penalties [\$1,275,428].
3. Actual Late Filing Penalties [\$0] + Estimated Non-filer Late Filing Penalties [\$1,275,428] = High End of Estimated Late Filing Penalties [\$1,275,428].

B. Projected Annual Costs For Fiscal Year 2021-2022 and Following:

Beginning in fiscal year 2021-2022, future statewide costs are estimated to range from **\$7,513,209** to **\$10,763,822** annually.

The low end of the range assumes that the same claimants that filed reimbursement claims for the initial period of reimbursement will continue to file annual reimbursement claims, that the backlog of 5,830 untested kits is completed, and that the number of sexual assault evidence kits to be tested annually remains unchanged from 2020, as follows:

1. Initial Activity 1.a. Costs [\$271,541] / 1.5 (to account for the initial reimbursement period length of one and one-half years) = Annual Activity 1.a. Costs [\$181,027].
2. Initial Activity 2.a. and 2.b. Costs [\$8,005,350] / 1.5 years = Annual Activity 2. Costs [\$5,336,900].
3. Annual Activity 1.a. Costs [\$181,027] + Annual Activity 2. Costs [\$5,336,900] = Annual Direct Costs [\$5,517,927].
4. Indirect Cost Rate [0.48] x Annual Direct Costs [\$5,517,927] = Annual Indirect Costs [\$2,648,605].
5. Annual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$8,166,532] x Offsetting Rate [8%] = Annual Offsetting Revenues [\$653,323].
6. Annual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$8,166,532] – Annual Offsetting Revenues [\$653,323] = Low End Projected Future Annual Costs [\$7,513,209, plus the implicit price deflator].

The high end of the range assumes that all eligible claimants will file annual claims, that the backlog of 5,830 untested kits is completed during the initial reimbursement period, and that the number of sexual assault evidence kits remains unchanged from 2020:

1. Estimated Initial Activity 1.a. Costs [\$2,299,913] + (Activity 2. Costs for calendar year 2020 [\$6,372,000] x 1.5-year initial reimbursement period) = Direct Costs [\$11,857,913].
2. Direct Costs [\$11,857,913] / 1.5 (to account for the initial reimbursement period length of one and one-half years) = Annual Direct Costs [\$7,905,275].
3. Indirect Cost Rate [48%] x Annual Direct Costs [\$7,905,275] = Annual Indirect Costs [\$3,794,532].
4. Annual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$11,699,807] x Offsetting Rate [8%] = Annual Offsetting Revenues [\$935,985].
5. Annual Direct and Indirect Costs [\$11,699,807] – Annual Offsetting Revenues [\$935,985] = High End Estimated Annual Costs for 2021-2022 and Following [\$10,763,822, plus the implicit price deflator].

Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate

On August 19, 2022, Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate.¹³

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Commission adopt this Statewide Cost Estimate of \$11,218,184 - \$22,730,811 for the Initial Claim Period (Second Half Fiscal Year 2019-2020 and Fiscal Year 2020-2021) and \$7,513,209- \$10,763,822, plus the implicit price deflator for fiscal year 2021-2022 and following.

¹³ Exhibit B, Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, issued August 19, 2022.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On August 19, 2022, I served the:

- **Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, Schedule for Comments, and Notice of Hearing issued August 19, 2022**

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing, 20-TC-01

Penal Code Section 680 as Amended by Statutes 2019, Chapter 588 (SB 22)

City of San Diego, Claimant

by making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on August 19, 2022 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
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(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 7/19/22

Claim Number: 20-TC-01

Matter: Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Testing

Claimant: City of San Diego

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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**California Department of Justice DNA Database and Data Bank Program
Annual DNA Identification Fund Report for Calendar Year 2019**

Exhibit C

County	Revenue Collected/Allocated			Revenue Expended						
	Total Collected by the County	Revenues Allocated to the State	Revenues Allocated to the County	Administrative Costs	Collection of Samples	Processing, Analysis, Tracking and Storage of DNA crime scene samples	Equipment	Software	Other	Total expended on authorized programs
Alameda	\$560,004.91	\$140,825.75	\$419,179.16	\$0.00	\$76,720.00	\$496,207.91	\$49,428.84	\$22,090.00	\$0.00	\$644,446.75
Alpine	NR									\$-
Amador	\$12,584.99	\$3,146.26	\$9,438.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Butte	\$83,909.12	\$20,977.28	\$62,931.84	\$0.00	\$15,732.96	\$47,198.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62,931.84
Calaveras	\$13,480.32	\$3,028.16	\$10,452.16	\$7,501.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39,361.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46,863.35
Colusa	\$28,601.68	\$6,565.97	\$22,035.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Contra Costa	NR									\$-
Del Norte	\$19,275.51	\$4,818.89	\$14,456.62	\$23,061.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,346.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31,407.44
El Dorado	\$36,682.02	\$9,171.51	\$27,511.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,224.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,224.65
Fresno	\$324,329.27	\$83,269.84	\$241,059.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$238,494.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$238,494.00
Glenn	\$11,214.24	\$8,824.97	\$8,929.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Humboldt	\$69,250.00	\$17,767.00	\$51,483.00	\$0.00	\$51,483.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$51,483.00
Imperial	\$80,482.64	\$20,333.51	\$60,149.13	\$0.00	\$22,620.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,620.96
Inyo	\$187,617.17	\$159,195.06	\$28,422.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Kern	\$499,213.72	\$125,041.82	\$374,171.90	\$1,076.95	\$231,968.96	\$141,058.00	\$67.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$374,171.90
Kings	NR									\$-
Lake	\$23,900.74	\$5,896.82	\$17,690.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Lassen	\$26,551.51	\$6,345.47	\$19,036.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,910.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,910.91
Los Angeles	\$2,503,472.00	\$625,868.00	\$1,877,604.00	\$0.00	\$604,980.00	\$2,136,104.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,741,084.00
Madera	\$72,947.24	\$19,197.75	\$53,749.49	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00
Marin	\$127,896.27	\$31,974.22	\$95,922.65	\$0.00	\$1,260.00	\$17,302.00	\$0.00	\$1,350.00	\$0.00	\$19,912.00
Mariposa	\$12,962.90	\$4,165.63	\$8,797.27	\$2,077.25	\$0.00	\$84.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$253.23	\$2,414.53
Mendocino	\$81,504.19	\$20,294.96	\$61,209.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Merced	\$167,872.00	\$42,468.00	\$125,404.00	\$1,405.00	\$1,390.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32.00	\$2,827.00
Modoc	\$3,555.18	\$838.80	\$2,516.38		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Mono	NR									\$-
Monterey	\$173,303.88	\$45,505.29	\$127,796.59	\$30,095.00	\$36,290.00	\$0.00	\$8,912.00	\$0.00	\$792.00	\$76,089.00
Napa	\$55,177.90	\$13,426.34	\$41,751.56	\$37.19	\$371.90	\$59,125.44	\$19,664.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,199.03
Nevada	\$41,715.02	\$10,361.78	\$31,353.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Orange	\$793,122.55	\$198,280.61	\$594,841.94	\$16,910.76	\$-	\$388,406.75	\$199,245.84	\$10,459.83	\$18,498.62	\$633,521.80
Placer	\$118,411.90	\$29,602.98	\$88,808.92	\$969.70	\$123,026.90	\$69,296.55	\$-	\$0.00	\$61,698.25	\$254,991.40
Plumas	\$11,038.13	\$2,759.53	\$8,278.60	\$74.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,204.60	\$8,278.60
Riverside	\$773,565.00	\$193,391.00	\$580,174.00	\$15,941.00	\$634,039.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$649,980.00
Sacramento	\$371,290.36	\$92,822.61	\$278,467.75	\$0.00	\$106,314.74	\$106,314.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$212,629.49
San Benito	\$29,196.00	\$7,272.55	\$21,769.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
San Bernardino	\$607,450.16	\$151,862.54	\$455,587.62	\$125,635.44	\$112,191.55	\$436,445.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,268.70	\$676,540.96
San Diego	\$822,258.02	\$205,564.51	\$616,693.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$964,623.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$964,623.46
San Francisco	\$182,533.53	\$45,633.40	\$136,900.00	\$-	\$205,916.00	\$-	\$9,275.00	\$0.00	\$788.00	\$215,979.00
San Joaquin	\$149,874.00	\$37,469.00	\$112,405.00	\$-	\$35,735.00	\$9,837.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46,572.00
San Luis Obispo	\$144,802.30	\$32,720.97	\$112,081.33	\$8,252.07	\$114,533.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$122,785.93
San Mateo	\$280,874.05	\$74,080.72	\$206,793.33	\$0.00	\$5,392.92	\$200,937.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$206,330.11
Santa Barbara	\$234,885.00	\$64,421.00	\$170,464.00	\$1,636.00	\$3,707.00	\$1,492.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.00	\$6,846.00
Santa Clara	\$345,237.00	\$86,309.00	\$285,928.00	\$0.00	\$-	\$381,964.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$381,964.00
Santa Cruz	\$125,159.23	\$28,107.95	\$97,051.28	\$0.00	\$10,255.66	\$19,477.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,079.70	\$38,813.02
Shasta	\$126,523.84	\$33,295.89	\$93,227.95	\$2,757.94	\$4,061.00	\$12,840.00	\$0.00	\$146.61	\$1,647.80	\$21,453.35
Sierra	\$1,948.04	\$337.80	\$1,610.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Siskiyou	\$49,983.02	\$9,903.09	\$40,079.93	\$1,542.89	\$7,543.16	\$-	\$67.34	\$0.00	\$441.90	\$9,595.29
Solano	\$138,274.58	\$17,539.79	\$120,734.79	\$4,001.53	\$47,578.99	\$10,746.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.03	\$62,408.04
Sonoma	\$157,206.84	\$39,453.12	\$117,753.72	\$3,000.00	\$138,781.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$141,781.29
Stanislaus	\$59,625.10	\$14,906.26	\$44,718.84	\$14,460.84	\$47,116.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61,577.12
Sutter	\$37,891.78	\$10,073.68	\$27,818.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,232.16	\$0.00	\$23,232.16

**California Department of Justice DNA Database and Data Bank Program
Annual DNA Identification Fund Report for Calendar Year 2019**

County	Revenue Collected/Allocated			Revenue Expended						
	Total Collected by the County	Revenues Allocated to the State	Revenues Allocated to the County	Administrative Costs	Collection of Samples	Processing, Analysis, Tracking and Storage of DNA crime scene samples	Equipment	Software	Other	Total expended on authorized programs
Tehama	\$45,241.59	\$11,310.39	\$33,931.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-
Trinity	\$2,397.74	\$1,598.53	\$3,996.27	\$0.00	\$3,996.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,996.27
Tulare	\$282,804.63	\$70,662.42	\$211,987.24	\$4,142.59	\$32,085.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,228.39
Tuolumne	\$33,225.41	\$8,308.75	\$24,916.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,202.00	\$0.00	\$-	\$41,202.00
Ventura	\$365,408.00	\$91,352.00	\$274,056.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$254,537.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$-	\$254,537.00
Yolo	NR									\$-
Yuba	\$28,075.10	\$7,018.78	\$21,056.32	\$105.28	\$21,326.18	\$5,990.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$217.00	\$27,638.80
TOTALS	\$11,535,807.32	\$2,995,367.95	\$8,575,184.39	\$364,684.34	\$2,696,419.38	\$6,058,618.30	\$376,571.39	\$57,278.60	\$104,013.83	\$9,657,585.84

NR = Not reported
(Revision Date: 9/30/2020)



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State of California Department of Justice



ROB BONTA

Attorney General

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Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program

The Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Grant Program administered by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) provided funding to assist local law enforcement agencies in submitting and testing sexual assault evidence. A total of \$2 million in new grant funding was available statewide.

Interested law enforcement agencies were encouraged to learn more about the grant program, the eligibility criteria, and the Request for Applications (RFA) process. The grant application period closed June 1, 2020.

Background

In 2019, the Legislature passed the Budget Act of 2019 which appropriated \$2 million in grant funding to assist local law enforcement agencies with the process of submitting and testing sexual assault forensic evidence.

Eligibility Criteria

Local law enforcement agencies in the State of California that needed sexual assault evidence submitted and tested were eligible to apply for this grant.

Grant Proposal

The DOJ awarded grant funds to eligible law enforcement agencies that applied for funds through an RFA. This RFA was a non-competitive application process that is reimbursing eligible agencies for costs incurred during the submission and testing process.

Eligible agencies submitted a complete application via email to the DOJ by June 1, 2020 at 5:00 PM.

Applications were emailed to: SAESubmission@doj.ca.gov

A complete application package included the following:

- Application Cover Sheet (Word Document)
- Letter of Intent (Word Document)
- Project Budget (Excel)

A copy of the Request for Applications (RFA) is available to download.

Funding Details

A total of \$2 million in grant funding was available. Grant funds were not designed to sustain a project but were intended to supplement existing funds in order to help agencies submit and test sexual assault evidence.

Agencies who were interested in applying for funds requested an amount based on their need. Funds were available from the 2019-2020 state budget with a grant period beginning July 1, 2020, and ending June 30, 2022.

Questions concerning the application process may be directed to the DOJ at SAESubmission@doj.ca.gov

More Information

- Awardees
 - List of Awardees

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROB BONTA

Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking Database
Annual Report to the Legislature
Calendar Year 2020



DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
BUREAU OF FORENSIC SERVICES

Executive Summary

Reporting Requirement

The California Department of Justice (Department) created the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking (SAFE-T) database in 2015 to track the statewide collection and processing of victim sexual assault evidence (SAE) kits. In California, 46 of 58 counties send their SAE kits to the Department's crime laboratories for processing. The remaining 12 counties¹ maintain their own local crime laboratories and process their own SAE kits. Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) that investigate cases involving SAE kits, and public crime laboratories that analyze this evidence, are required to enter certain SAE kit information into the SAFE-T database. This database allows LEAs from all 58 counties to log and track the status of SAE kits collected from victims of sexual assault.

Penal Code section 680.3, subdivision (e), requires the Department to submit an annual report to the Legislature summarizing the data entered into the SAFE-T database for the preceding calendar year. This third annual report includes information collected from incidents that occurred from January 1 through December 31, 2020.

Background

The Department created the SAFE-T database to collect data on the status of victim SAE kits in the possession of LEAs and crime laboratories. From its inception in 2015 through the end of 2017, LEAs and crime laboratories were encouraged, but not mandated, to enter their SAE kit data into the SAFE-T database. Public and legislative interest in clearing reported backlogs of untested SAE kits led to the 2017 passage of Assembly Bill 41, which added section 680.3 to the Penal Code to mandate reporting in the SAFE-T database of all victim SAE kits collected as of January 1, 2018.

The SAE kit status information collected in the SAFE-T database and summarized in this report is as follows:

- An information record for each SAE kit, which must be created within 120 days of collection;
- The date biological evidence samples from an SAE kit are submitted to a crime laboratory for DNA analysis or the reason for not submitting samples to a laboratory;
- Whether an SAE kit generates a potentially probative DNA profile²; and
- The reason(s) a kit submitted to a laboratory is not tested within 120 days, and every 120 days thereafter until testing is complete.

¹ These counties are Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura.

² A DNA profile that may help to identify a perpetrator in a criminal investigation.

Definitions

Terms and acronyms used in this report include:

Sexual Assault Evidence Kit – SAE kit, as used in this report, refers to evidence collected by a medical facility that conducts a sexual assault examination. The standard victim SAE kit consists of multiple body swabs that may contain the perpetrator’s DNA, a reference buccal swab from the victim’s cheek, and other potential evidence such as the victim’s underwear and fingernail scrapings.

Rapid DNA Service (RADS) – A Department-specific rapid DNA testing program available to the 46 counties in the Department’s service area. Through this program, the Department trains medical staff to assemble a RADS kit, which contains selected swab samples that would have otherwise been included in the standard SAE kit. The medical staff sends the RADS kit directly to one of the Department’s crime laboratories for expedited DNA testing. Most of the 46 counties served by the Department’s laboratories participate in the RADS program, although rural medical facilities in participating counties, located far from large population centers, are not always equipped to collect RADS kits. In those cases, the LEA may submit the entire standard SAE kit to the Department’s crime laboratory for analysis. The laboratory will triage the kit in RADS-fashion and add the selected swabs to the laboratory’s RADS analysis workflow.

Similar rapid testing programs may also exist under different names in the twelve California counties that have their own local crime laboratories.

RADS or “Mini” Kit – A RADS kit generally contains up to three of the most probative evidence swabs from the standard SAE kit and a DNA reference swab from the victim. Medical staff package these samples separately from the standard SAE kit and send them directly to a crime laboratory for expedited DNA testing. Typically, the selected evidence swabs are the ones most likely to contain the perpetrator’s DNA based on the case history. As sexual assault evidence is commonly a mixture of body fluids from both the victim and the perpetrator, a DNA reference swab from the victim is also included to aid with the interpretation of any DNA mixtures.

The standard SAE kit, which contains all of the remaining swabs and evidence samples, is sent to the LEA rather than the crime lab. If a RADS analysis yields no probative results, or an evidence sample yields insufficient foreign DNA for testing, the standard SAE kit may need to be submitted to the crime lab for additional testing.

For the purpose of this report, similar rapid testing kits collected by local agencies outside of the Department’s RADS program are referred to as “mini kits.”

Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) – CODIS is the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) program and software used to store and search perpetrator DNA profiles developed from forensic evidence against the DNA profiles of qualifying convicted offenders and arrestees. CODIS comprises Local DNA Index System (LDIS), State DNA Index System (SDIS), and National DNA Index System (NDIS) databases. The three main criminal indices in CODIS are the Forensic

Index, which contains perpetrator DNA profiles developed from forensic evidence, the Convicted Offender Index, and the Arrestee Index³. DNA profiles may be uploaded as far as the LDIS, the SDIS, and the NDIS, provided they meet the criteria for each level and index.

Once uploaded, the DNA profiles in the three criminal indices are regularly searched against each other to identify potential matches. To link forensic evidence to a known convicted offender or arrestee, the Forensic Index is searched against the Convicted Offender Index and the Arrestee Index. The Forensic Index is also searched against itself to link evidence from different crimes to the same perpetrator (referred to as case-to-case hits).

Access to CODIS is strictly limited to law enforcement crime laboratories that comply with the requirements set forth in the Federal DNA Identification Act (42 U.S.C. 14132(c)). Private vendor laboratories do not have access to CODIS. A private DNA laboratory may analyze evidence and develop DNA profiles, but a CODIS laboratory has to assume ownership of a DNA profile for it to be uploaded to CODIS.

Local DNA Index System (LDIS) – An LDIS is a local CODIS DNA database that feeds into the state’s SDIS. An LDIS laboratory is a local crime laboratory that participates in CODIS and uploads the perpetrator DNA profiles from forensic evidence submitted by their LEAs. Although some DNA profiles may be held at the LDIS level, most evidence DNA profiles entered into an LDIS laboratory’s database are also uploaded to the SDIS database. Because local policies may differ from state or federal rules, some DNA profiles in an LDIS database may not be eligible for inclusion in SDIS and/or NDIS.

State DNA Index System (SDIS) – An SDIS is a state-level CODIS DNA database that feeds into NDIS. It includes all of the SDIS-qualifying DNA profiles uploaded from that state’s LDIS laboratories, as well as those uploaded directly by the state (SDIS) laboratory. An SDIS laboratory is a state crime laboratory that administers CODIS for the local crime laboratories in that state and is responsible for ensuring statewide compliance with state and federal CODIS requirements. In California, the SDIS laboratory is at the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services, Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory located in Richmond.

National DNA Index System (NDIS) – NDIS is the national CODIS DNA database that is maintained by the FBI. It contains qualifying DNA profiles uploaded by local, state, and federal crime laboratories. DNA profiles uploaded from an SDIS are regularly searched against appropriate indices in NDIS.

Record – A single database record for a victim SAE kit, created in the SAFE-T database.

³ CODIS also contains non-criminal and specialty indices; however, for the purpose of this report, the term CODIS refers to the three criminal indices.

Profile – A DNA profile is a set of DNA markers that reflects an individual’s genetic makeup and can be used to distinguish between different individuals. A DNA profile may be uploaded to CODIS if it meets specific eligibility requirements.

2020 SAFE-T Report

This report contains statistics on the progress and status of victim SAE kits collected from incidents occurring in California between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020. To include later status updates to the 2020 SAE kit records, the data for this report was extracted from SAFE-T on May 10, 2021. Any kit status updates made after May 10, 2021 are not captured in this report.

2020 Victim Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Status and Location

Every SAFE-T record is expected to contain current information on the status and the location of each individual SAE kit. Authorized users from LEAs and public crime laboratories may update a SAFE-T record at different points throughout the process.

This section provides an overview of the reported status and location of all **6,372** records from 2020, as of May 10, 2021 (see Figure 1):

- DNA analysis had been completed for **5,742** kits
- **189** kits had been received by an LEA but not submitted to a laboratory⁴
- **148** kits were in transit from an LEA to a laboratory⁵
- **93** kits had been received by a crime laboratory but had not yet been analyzed
- **54** kits were undergoing DNA analysis
- Crime laboratories or LEAs had determined that **146** kits would not be analyzed for DNA

Reported Status of 2020 SAE Kits as of May 10, 2021

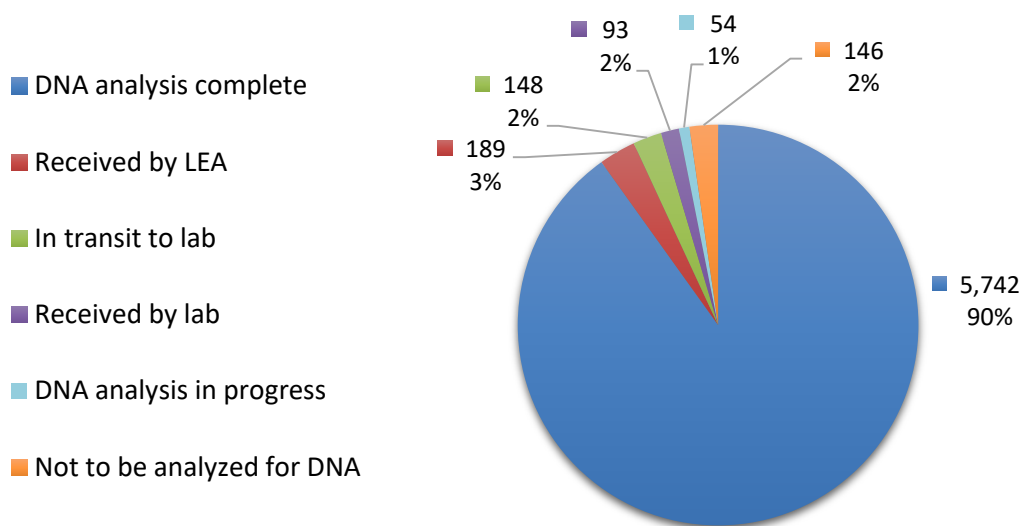


Figure 1. Point-in-Time Status of 2020 Victim SAE Kits as of May 10, 2021.

⁴ See Figure 2 (page 7) for the reasons kits that had been received by an LEA were not submitted to a laboratory.

⁵ These kits were marked sent to a laboratory by the LEA but had not yet been marked received by the laboratory.

Records Created in SAFE-T

LEAs and crime laboratories generated **6,372** new SAE kit records in SAFE-T with incident dates between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020. Ninety-five percent (**95%**) of these were entered into the SAFE-T database within 120 days of the date the SAE kit was collected as required by Penal Code section 680.3, subdivision (a). This rate of compliance with the 120-day requirement is unchanged from the previous year.

Kit Locations and Crime Laboratory Submission

As of May 10, 2021, **6,183** (97%) of the 6,372 total kits had been sent to a crime lab and **189** kits (3%) had been retained by an LEA. Of the 6,183 kits sent for laboratory analysis, **134** kits (2%) were sent from one CODIS LDIS lab to a secondary LDIS lab and **10** kits (<1%) were sent to a private vendor lab. RADS/mini kits constituted **1,450** (23%) of the kits submitted to laboratories; the records for **336** kits (5%) did not specify whether they were standard kits or RADS/mini kits.

Kits Not Submitted to Lab

There are many reasons why law enforcement may choose not to submit a SAE kit for laboratory analysis. The reasons **189** SAE kits were not submitted to a laboratory are summarized as follows (see Figure 2):

The victim was not pursuing prosecution (20 kits)

This category includes kits that LEAs chose not to submit to a laboratory because the victim declined to pursue prosecution (**8** kits), remained anonymous pursuant to the federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)⁶ (**6** kits), recanted (**3** kits) or could not be located (**3** kits).

The investigation did not support testing (40 kits)

Kits in this category were not submitted to a laboratory because investigators could not substantiate that a crime had occurred (**23** kits), the allegations were determined to be unfounded (**10** kits), or there was insufficient evidence that a crime occurred (**7** kits).

Reasons SAE Kits Not Sent to Lab

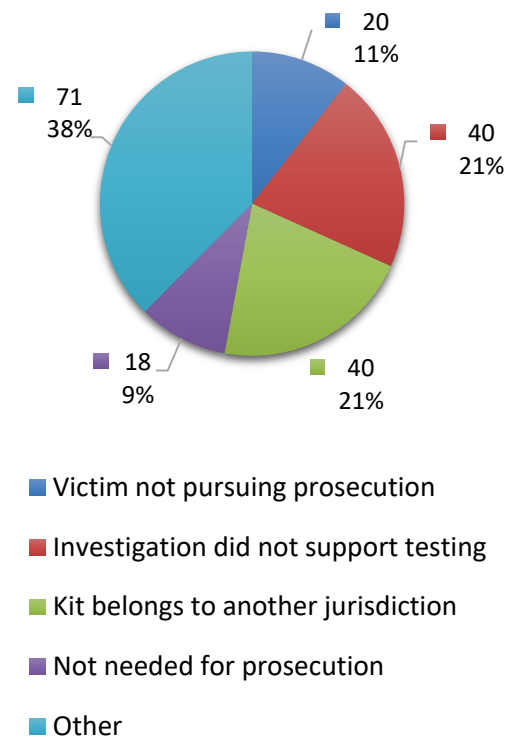


Figure 2. Reasons SAE Kits Were Not Sent to a Lab.

⁶ Among its provisions, VAWA affords sexual assault victims the right to obtain a medical examination and to have forensic evidence collected without being required to immediately, or ever, report the sexual assault to law enforcement or pursue prosecution. Kits collected from victims who wish to remain anonymous may be retained by the medical facilities that collected them or submitted to LEAs or crime laboratories.

The kit belongs to another jurisdiction (40 kits)

If a victim undergoes a sexual assault examination in a jurisdiction other than the one where the alleged assault occurred, an LEA that does not have jurisdiction over the case may receive the kit and take a courtesy report. That LEA may then hold the kit in its inventory until the jurisdictional agency takes possession. A total of **40** kits had not been submitted to a laboratory because they were pending transfer to the correct jurisdiction.

Testing was not needed for prosecution (18 kits)

LEAs reported **15** kits that had not been submitted to a laboratory because a known suspect had claimed the interaction was consensual, and another **3** kits that were not tested because the suspect had already confessed or pled guilty.

Other reasons (71 kits)

The LEA entry screen in the SAFE-T database provides options to designate the reason a kit is not submitted to a crime laboratory. If none of the listed reasons apply, the agency may select “Other” and provide an optional explanation. This was the case for **71** kits that were not submitted to a laboratory. “Other” explanations commonly noted in SAFE-T may be broadly summarized as:

- The case is pending investigation/assignment or is being actively investigated
- The identity of the suspect is not in question
- Other evidence was tested
- The case was rejected by the District Attorney
- The kit is unsuitable for testing

For **16** of these 71 kits, no reason was given for not submitting them to a laboratory.

Kits Analyzed for DNA

The status of the DNA analysis was reported for **5,942** of the 6,183 kits sent to a crime lab: **5,742** kits had undergone DNA testing, **54** kits were undergoing testing, and **146** kits were not going to have DNA typing done. Reasons provided for the 146 kits that were received by a lab but not typed for DNA, include: the kit screened⁷ negative⁸ (**68**), the

Reasons SAE Kits Not Tested for DNA

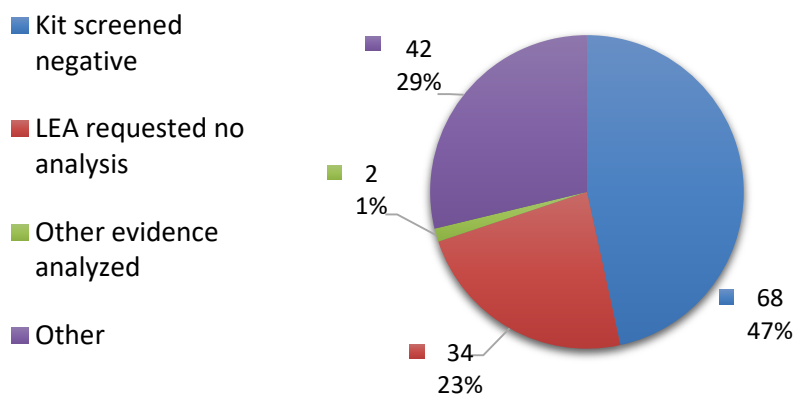


Figure 3. Reasons SAE Kits Were Not Tested for DNA.

⁷ “Screening” usually refers to biological screening for the components of semen when the case history indicates a male perpetrator; this may not involve DNA analysis.

⁸ No DNA typing was conducted in these instances because the samples screened negative for semen or no male DNA was detected at DNA quantitation.

LEA requested the kit not be analyzed (**34**), other evidence was analyzed (**2**), or “Other” (**42**) (see Figure 3).

CODIS Profiles Generated

Of the 5,742 SAE kits for which crime laboratories completed DNA analysis, **2,674** yielded potentially probative DNA profiles that were uploaded to CODIS. Out of those 2,674 records, **1,285** indicated a CODIS search outcome, i.e., whether or not there was a DNA hit to an “offender/arrestee.” An offender/arrestee hit was reported for **784** of those 1,285 records, which accounts for 61 percent of the total kits for which a CODIS search outcome was reported in the SAFE-T database (see Figure 4).

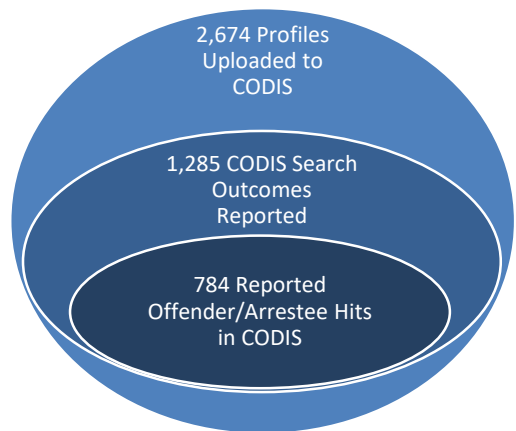


Figure 4. CODIS Uploads to Reported CODIS Hits.

Kits Without CODIS Profiles

The analysis of an SAE kit does not always yield a DNA profile suitable for upload to CODIS. The data from 2020 showed that no CODIS profiles were obtained from **3,068** kit analyses. Reasons were provided in **2,207** of these cases. For **2,120** of these kits, no DNA foreign to the victim was detected, or the foreign DNA was insufficient or too degraded to develop a CODIS-eligible DNA profile. The remaining **87** kits contained a complex mixture of DNA from two or more individuals that was unsuitable for upload to CODIS.

Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: Processing Times

Penal Code section 680, subdivision (b)(7) sets timelines for the processing of DNA evidence in sexual assault cases. These timelines were recommendations through the end of 2019 and became mandates on January 1, 2020. LEAs are required to either submit SAE kits to crime laboratories within 20 days of booking the kits into evidence or ensure that their crime lab has a rapid turnaround DNA program in place. Crime laboratories are required to process SAE kits for DNA within 120 days of receipt or send the kit to another laboratory as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after receipt. This section discusses the duration between various milestones.

See Table 1 (page 11) and Figure 6 (page 11) for descriptive statistics for process durations and Figure 7 (page 12) for an illustration of the SAE kit lifecycle.

Duration from the incident to the medical exam. All of the **6,372** kit records with 2020 incident dates include both the incident and medical exam dates. For **4,797** kits (75%), the alleged assault incident and the medical exam took place on the **same or following day**. The interval between the incident and medical exam was **two days** for **706** kits (11%) and **three days** for **367** kits (6%). As time elapses between the incident and the collection of sexual assault forensic

evidence, the chances of obtaining the perpetrator’s DNA diminish rapidly. The recorded medical exam date for **502** kits (8%) was **more than three days** after the date of the incident.

Duration from the medical exam to the LEA’s receipt of the kit. The SAFE-T records for **4,283** kits had both recorded medical exam dates and LEA receipt dates. Three kits were excluded from analysis because the reported date of receipt by the LEA preceded the exam date. SAE kits typically arrived at an LEA within **one day** of the medical exam.

Duration from the medical exam to the receipt of the kit by the crime lab. There were **6,033** kits that included both the medical exam date and the date the kit was received by the first lab. For four kits, the recorded lab receipt date preceded the medical exam date; therefore, these kits were excluded from analysis. The median duration for the remaining **6,029** kits, including RADS kits, from the date of the medical exam to the date the kit was received by the laboratory was **five** days after the completion of the victim’s medical exam.

Duration from the lab’s receipt of the kit to upload of a DNA profile to CODIS. All of the **2,674** kits that yielded CODIS-eligible profiles had both the date received by the first laboratory and the date uploaded to CODIS. From initial receipt, it took a lab a median of **77** days to develop a CODIS-eligible DNA profile from an SAE kit sample and upload it to CODIS.

Duration from the medical exam to the release of the DNA report. There were **5,740** kit records that included both the date of the medical exam and the date the DNA report was released. One kit was excluded from analysis because the date of the DNA report preceded the reported exam date. The median duration of the overall process, from the date of the medical exam to the laboratory’s release of a DNA report, was **83** days (see Figure 5).

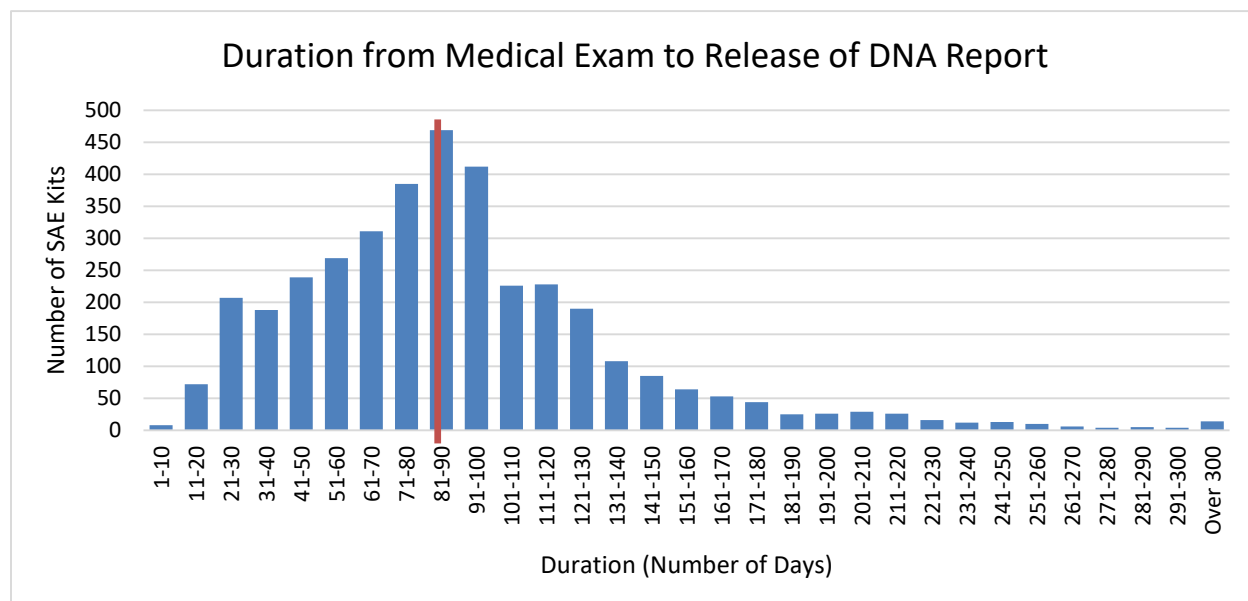


Figure 5. Histogram of Duration from Medical Exam to DNA Report Release.

Duration of Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Processes, in Days

Process	Number of Records	Median	Mode	Average	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Incident to Medical Exam	6,372	1	0	2	9	0	366
Medical Exam to LEA	4,280	1	0	4	13	0	325
LEA to Send to Lab	3,325	3	0	11	27	0	407
Sent by LEA to Lab Receipt	3,746	5	1	11	23	0	409
Medical Exam to Lab Receipt	6,029	5	2	13	27	0	410
Lab Receipt to CODIS Upload	2,674	77	86	79	47	1	346
Lab Receipt to DNA Report	5,740	73	85	75	44	0	346
Medical Exam to DNA Report	5,739	83	94	87	51	2	447

Table 1. Duration of Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Processes, in Days.

Year-to-Year Comparison of Median Durations, in Days

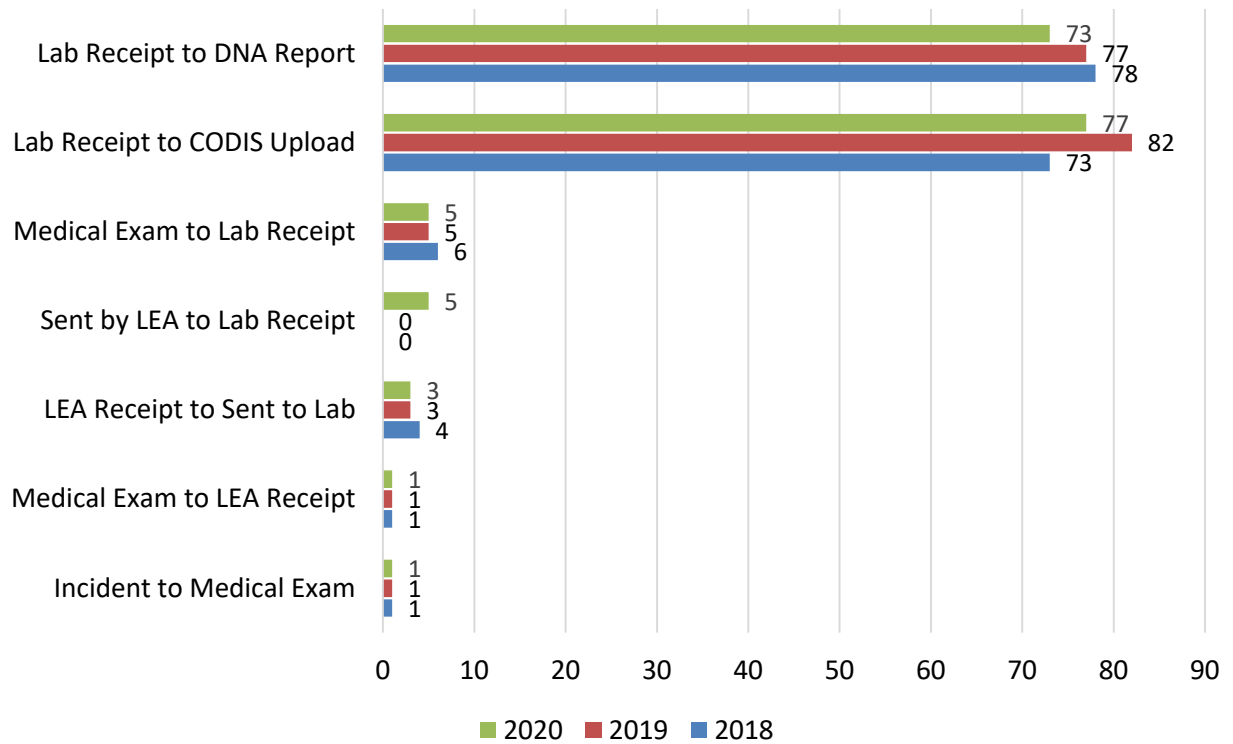


Figure 6. Year-to-Year Comparison of Median Durations, in Days.

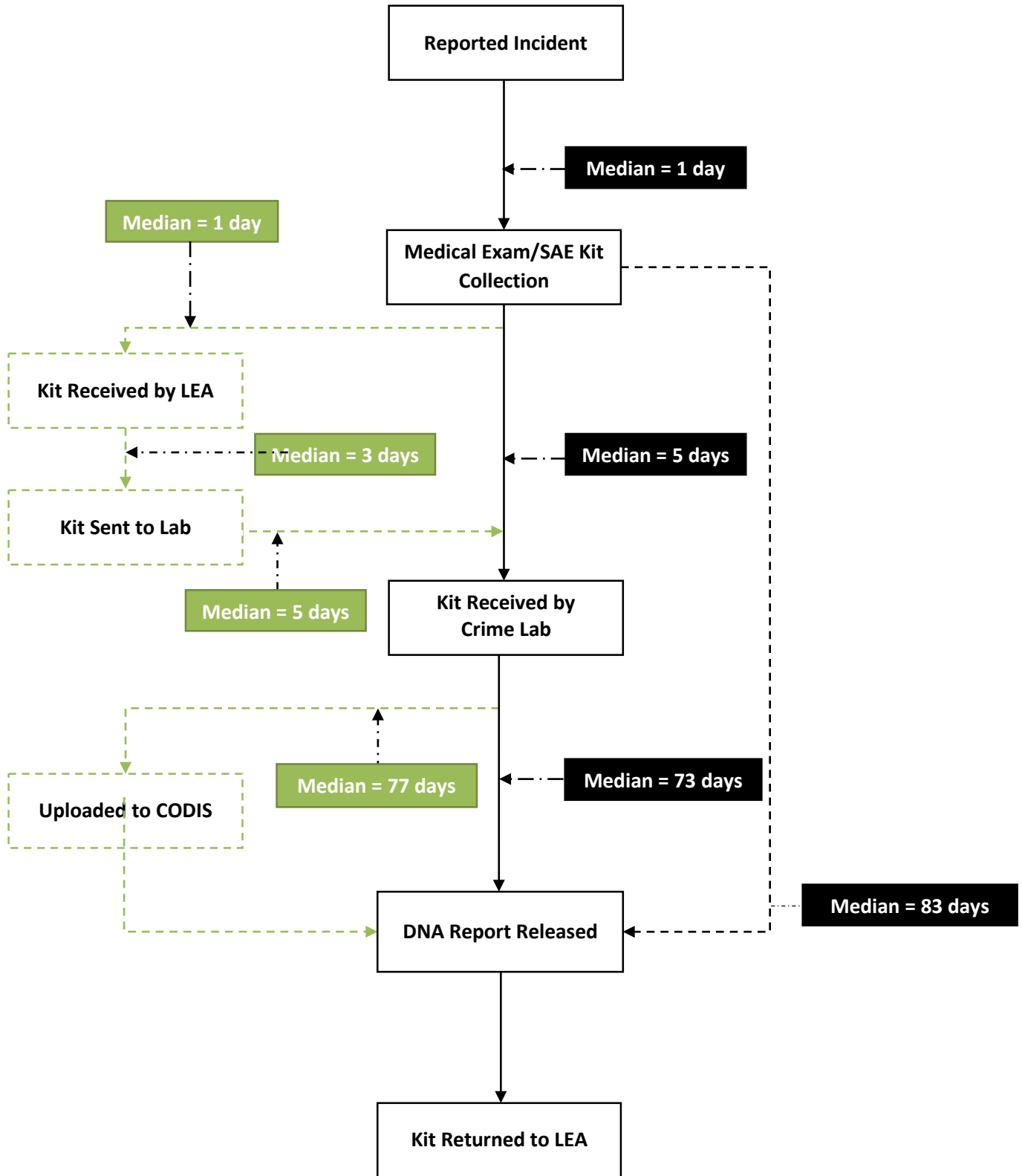


Figure 7. Lifecycle of SAE Kit with Typical Duration in Median Days.



XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General

Sexual Assault Kits/Evidence FAQs

Sexual Assault Kits/Evidence FAQs

Sexual Assault Kit/Evidence Handling and Processing

Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking (SAFE-T) Database

Sexual Assault Kit/Evidence Handling and Processing

1. **What is the effective date of Senate Bill (SB) 22?**

SB 22 (2019-2020 Regular Session), which establishes new mandatory requirements for the submission and testing of sexual assault forensic evidence by law enforcement agencies and public crime labs, went into effect on January 1, 2020.

2. **Does SB 22 only apply to sexual assault evidence (SAE) kits?**

No. While parts of SB 22 specifically mention “rape kit” evidence, the law more broadly addresses the timely analysis of “sexual assault forensic evidence.” The intent of the law is to ensure, in sexual assault cases, that a probative DNA sample is processed and uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System

(CODIS) in a timely manner. Thus, if a sexual assault kit is not collected in a case, representative and probative samples of any other types of sexual assault evidence (e.g., the victim's clothing, bedding from the assault scene, etc.) must be sent to the crime lab for timely processing to meet the sample processing and DNA profile upload requirements of SB 22.

- 3. Do the processing mandates specified under Penal Code section 680, subdivision (c), apply only to untested sexual assault forensic evidence that is booked into evidence by a law enforcement agency (LEA) or received by a crime lab on or after SB 22's effective date of January 1, 2020?**

No. The time frames for submitting, processing, and uploading sexual assault evidence under Penal Code section 680 became mandates on January 1, 2020, and these mandates apply to sexual assault forensic evidence that was received on or after January 1, 2016.

Regardless of the date of the alleged offense, if an LEA receives sexual assault forensic evidence on or after January 1, 2016, and none of the case evidence has ever been submitted to a crime lab for analysis, SB 22 requires the LEA to submit sexual assault evidence from the case to a crime lab within 20 days of booking the evidence. The crime lab is required to process the evidence and upload a qualifying DNA profile to CODIS within 120 days of receipt of the evidence by the crime lab.

- 4. SB 22 imposes mandates for sexual assault forensic evidence received by an LEA or crime lab on or after January 1, 2016. How do these mandates apply to untested sexual assault forensic evidence that, as of January 1, 2020, had been booked at an LEA for more than 20 days or had not been**

processed by a crime lab within 120 days of receipt by the crime lab? How can LEAs and crime labs that have already exceeded the mandated timelines comply with these new requirements?

By default, untested evidence that falls within the mandates of SB 22, but already has been in inventory longer than the time allotted to the LEA or crime lab, became non-compliant with the mandates of SB 22 as of January 1, 2020. LEAs and crime labs should process this evidence as expeditiously as possible.

- 5. A crime lab has 120 days to process sexual assault evidence and upload qualifying profiles to CODIS or 30 days to transmit the evidence to another lab. How much time does the second lab have to process the evidence?**

The first lab's 120-day deadline applies even if the evidence is transferred to a second lab. The first lab has 30 days to transmit the evidence to a second lab, and must upload a qualifying DNA profile to CODIS within 30 days after test results are obtained. (Pen. Code, § 680, subd. (c)(2)(B).) Therefore, if the first lab takes 30 days to transmit the evidence to a second lab, the second lab should take no longer than 60 days to process the evidence in order to ensure that the first lab has 30 days to upload a qualifying probative DNA profile into CODIS.

- 6. For cases in which the identity of the suspect is not in question or cases that have already been adjudicated or otherwise closed, do LEAs have to submit to the crime lab untested sexual assault forensic evidence that the LEA received on or after January 1, 2016?**

Yes. SB 22 applies to cases with sexual assault forensic evidence that has never been tested. Cases that have already been solved are not excluded. If none of the sexual assault forensic evidence from a sexual assault case has ever been tested, the evidence must still be submitted to a crime lab and a qualifying DNA profile, if found, must be uploaded to CODIS. Even if the DNA evidence is not necessary to identify the suspect or to adjudicate or close the case for which it was collected, it may link the suspect to another case where the offender has not yet been identified.

7. **Is a rapid turnaround DNA program compliant if sexual assault forensic evidence samples are sent directly from the medical facility to the crime lab on a weekly basis?**

Under Penal Code section 680, subdivision (c)(1)(B), where a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, forensic evidence collected from the victim of a sexual assault must be submitted directly from the medical facility where the victim is examined to the crime lab within five days after the evidence is obtained from the victim. A rapid turnaround DNA program that transmits sexual assault forensic evidence directly from the medical facility to a crime lab more than five calendar days after the evidence was collected from the victim would not meet this requirement.

8. **If, under a rapid turnaround DNA program, selected samples from a victim sexual assault kit are sent directly from a medical facility to a crime lab, is the LEA's portion of the kit considered untested under SB 22?**

Under Penal Code section 680, subdivision (c)(3), a crime lab is not required to test all items of forensic evidence obtained in a sexual assault forensic evidence examination, and if representative samples of the evidence are processed by the crime lab in an effort to detect the foreign DNA of the perpetrator, the crime lab would be considered to be in compliance with the requirements of SB 22.

9. **Do the requirements of SB 22 apply to VAWA (A.K.A. "restricted") kits/evidence?**

Yes. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) affords sexual assault victims the right to obtain a medical examination and to have forensic evidence collected without being required to immediately, or ever, report the sexual assault to law enforcement. However, VAWA evidence that an LEA has booked into evidence or that has been submitted to a crime lab is not exempt from the processing mandates set by SB 22. Even if a victim has chosen to remain anonymous and/or does not wish to cooperate with an investigation, sexual assault forensic evidence from their case that is received by an LEA or crime lab on or after January 1, 2016, must be tested and any qualifying DNA profiles uploaded to CODIS.

10. **If sexual assault forensic evidence has been screened by a crime lab, is the evidence considered tested under SB 22?**

This depends on the type of screening that was performed. Penal Code section 680, subdivision (c)(2), requires crime labs to "[p]rocess sexual assault forensic evidence, create DNA profiles when able, and upload qualifying DNA profiles into CODIS" or transmit the evidence to another lab "for processing of the evidence for the presence of DNA."

Crime labs are considered to be in compliance with the testing mandate when they have processed representative samples of sexual assault evidence “in an effort to detect the foreign DNA of the perpetrator.” (Pen. Code, § 680, subd. (c)(3).)

Sexual assault evidence that has only been screened for biological fluids (e.g., semen or seminal fluid), and has not been processed in an effort to detect the perpetrator’s DNA, would not be considered tested. However, in the case of a female victim and male perpetrator, sexual assault forensic evidence that has screened negative for the presence of male DNA would be considered tested.

11. **How long do LEAs have to retain sexual assault evidence?**

For unsolved cases, LEAs must retain sexual assault evidence for at least 20 years or until the victim’s 40th birthday if the victim was under the age of 18 on the date of the alleged offense. (Pen. Code, § 680, subd. (f)(2).)

For solved cases, sexual assault evidence must generally be retained as long as any person remains incarcerated in connection with the case. (Pen. Code, § 1417.9, subds. (a), (b).)

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Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking (SAFE-T) Database

1. **What is SAFE-T?**

SAFE-T is a database created by the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services to track the status and disposition of victim sexual assault kits collected statewide and in the possession of California’s law enforcement

agencies (LEA) and crime labs. The SAFE-T database tracks only victim sexual assault kits. It does not track sexual assault evidence in cases where a victim kit was not collected or in cases where only other types of sexual assault evidence (e.g., suspect kits, items of clothing, bedding, etc.) were collected.

2. **Who has access to SAFE-T?**

Access to SAFE-T is strictly limited to designated users from LEAs, public crime labs, and district attorneys' offices.

3. **What kind of information is in SAFE-T?**

The SAFE-T database tracks, among other things, information related to the status, location, and processing milestones of victim sexual assault kits, including: whether evidence samples from the kit were submitted to a crime lab for analysis; if a sample from the kit yielded a potentially probative DNA profile; the reason kit samples were not submitted to a crime lab for processing, if applicable; and the reason a crime lab has not completed analysis of kit samples within 120 days of submission to the crime lab. It does not include actual DNA profiles, identifying information about the victim or suspect, or any information that would impair a pending criminal investigation.

4. **What sexual assault kits are required to be entered into SAFE-T?**

Kits collected from victims of suspected sexual assault (known as "victim kits") must be entered into SAFE-T; this includes coroner/homicide kits collected in cases where sexual assault is suspected. SAFE-T does not track suspect kits or coroner/homicide kits collected in cases where sexual assault is not suspected.

5. **Are the records in the SAFE-T database available to the public?**

No. The California Department of Justice summarizes aggregate data from SAFE-T in an annual report to the Legislature. The public may access the report on the California Department of Justice's website at <https://oag.ca.gov/publications>. (Pen. Code, § 680.3, subd. (e).) Apart from this report and any disclosures that may be required by *Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83, the contents of the SAFE-T database are confidential. (Pen. Code, § 680.3, subd. (f).)

6. **How can a victim find out the status of their sexual assault kit?**

To learn the location and status of their kit, a sexual assault victim may contact the California Department of Justice's Victims' Services Unit (VSU) by phone at (877) 433-9069 or by email at victimservices@doj.ca.gov. VSU requires a police report number or kit number to conduct this search. VSU will only indicate the current general location and status of the kit as recorded in SAFE-T (for example, the kit was received by law enforcement, sent to a crime lab, or received by the crime lab, or DNA analysis is in progress or DNA analysis is completed) and the name and contact information of the assigned law enforcement agency's investigator, if that information is available. If VSU is unable to locate the kit in SAFE-T, or if the victim would like details about the case or testing outcomes, the victim must contact the investigating law enforcement agency for additional information.

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
XAVIER BECERRA

Statewide Audit of Untested
Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits
2020 Report to the Legislature



DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
BUREAU OF FORENSIC SERVICES

Executive Summary

DNA evidence from sexual assault evidence (SAE) kits is often a key factor in attaining justice for survivors/victims of sexual assault. When tested, DNA evidence contained in SAE kits can be a powerful tool to solve and prevent crime by identifying unknown offenders and linking multiple crimes to repeat offenders. Unfortunately, there are still challenges in the way this evidence is collected, stored and tracked. A primary example is that California has no comprehensive data on the total number of SAE kits that remain untested.

Untested SAE kits are stored at various law enforcement agencies (LEAs), laboratories and medical facilities throughout the state. Some of these kits are the subject of ongoing investigations, some are waiting to be tested or the cases investigated as resources become available, and some kits may never be tested at all. While the existence of a backlog of untested SAE kits in California is generally unquestioned, the exact scope of the backlog is unknown. A lack of data regarding the number and distribution of the state's untested SAE kits, and uncertainty about the reasons kits remain untested, have posed challenges for policymakers who must decide how best to address the backlog.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the data generated by a one-time audit of the untested SAE kits in the possession of California's LEAs, crime laboratories, medical facilities and others, as mandated by Assembly Bill (AB) 3118, (Stats. 2018, ch. 950).

Reporting Requirement

This report presents a summary of the information collected by the Department of Justice pursuant to AB 3118 (2018). AB 3118 added section 680.4 to the Penal Code mandating a one-time statewide audit of untested SAE kits in the possession of LEAs, medical facilities, crime laboratories, and any other facility that maintains, stores, or preserves SAE kits. This mandate required affected entities to conduct internal audits and report specified information to the Department of Justice by July 1, 2019, and the Department to summarize the audits received in a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2020.

Section 680.4, subdivision (a)(2) specifies that the audit reports submitted to the Department of Justice must include, in addition to the total number of untested sexual assault kits, the following information for each kit:

- (A) Whether or not the assault was reported to a law enforcement agency.
- (B) For kits other than those described in subparagraph (C), the following data, as applicable:
 - (i) The date the kit was collected.
 - (ii) The date the kit was picked up by a law enforcement agency, for each law enforcement agency that has taken custody of the kit.

(iii) The date the kit was delivered to a crime laboratory.

(iv) The reason the kit has not been tested, if applicable.

(C) For kits where the victim has chosen not to pursue prosecution at the time of the audit, only the number of kits.

Specially trained medical personnel conduct adult, adolescent and pediatric sexual assault exams at hospitals and clinics in each of California's 58 counties. As noted previously, the SAE kits they collect may be stored at the medical facility or transmitted to an LEA or crime laboratory.

The most comprehensive listing of California LEAs may be found on the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training's (POST) website¹, although not every LEA handles SAE kits. The 690 agencies currently listed by POST include city police departments, county sheriffs' departments, district attorneys, state investigators, coroners, probation departments, school districts and universities, airport police and others.

In addition, there are 18 public crime laboratories or laboratory systems that handle SAE kits. These laboratories participate in the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) and are accredited to provide forensic DNA services. Analysis of SAE kits may also be outsourced to accredited private DNA laboratories in California or other states.

Data Collection

Data collection for this report was conducted between November 6, 2018, and July 1, 2019, although the Department continued to accept late submissions until the release of this report in the interest of providing the most comprehensive response.

This audit was supported by a \$1 million appropriation in the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget, Senate Bill (SB) 862 (Stats. 2018, ch. 449), which was allocated to the Department of Justice to be distributed as grants to help cities and counties inventory their untested SAE kits. Shortly after SB 862 took effect, the Department issued a Request for Applications (RFA) to solicit grant applications and notify affected entities of the requirement to audit and report on their untested SAE kits. The Department shared the RFA with all senators, assembly members, chiefs of police, sheriffs, congressional offices, county supervisors, mayors, councilmembers and approximately 65 different organizations throughout the state, and asked them to encourage qualifying grantees to apply for funding to complete this mandatory audit.

The Department developed a spreadsheet template to help reporting agencies uniformly capture the information required by statute. Further, information bulletins, with this template attached, were transmitted to law enforcement and crime laboratory executives via email in November 2018 and March 2019. The bulletins and templates were also emailed to users of the

¹ <https://post.ca.gov/le-agencies>

Department's SAFE-T database in an effort to directly reach the LEA and crime laboratory employees that handle sexual assault evidence. This information was also publicly available on the Attorney General's website and posted to the California Law Enforcement Web (CLEW).

Overview of SAE Kits

When a survivor/victim of a sexual assault undergoes a medical examination and consents to the collection of forensic evidence, specially-trained medical professionals prepare an SAE kit. The entire process can take four to six hours. Medical facilities may store the SAE kit, send the kit to the LEA with jurisdiction over the assault, or, if a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, send selected samples from the kit directly to a public crime laboratory.

A number of legislative changes have affected the way sexual assault evidence is handled in California. See Appendix A for a brief summary of the bills mentioned in this report and other relevant legislation.

Kit Composition and Handling

Prior to 2019, the composition of SAE kits varied throughout California. Although they were similar, the exact SAE kit used by a medical facility was determined by the crime laboratory serving that jurisdiction. AB 1744 (Stats. 2016, ch. 857) required the Department of Justice's Bureau of Forensic Services (BFS), the California Association of Crime Laboratory Directors and the California Association of Criminalists to collaborate with public crime laboratories and the California Clinical Forensic Medical Training Center (CCFMTTC) to develop a standardized SAE kit to be used by all California jurisdictions. The basic components were to be established by January 30, 2018, and guidelines pertaining to the use of the kit components were to be issued on or before May 30, 2019. The new standardized kit² was finalized and ready for production in September 2019.

A standard SAE kit contains multiple body swabs that may contain the perpetrator's DNA, other potential evidence such as underwear, hairs, and fingernail scrapings, and reference buccal swabs collected from the survivor/victim's cheek.

Many crime laboratories in California, including those in BFS, have instituted rapid turnaround DNA programs to expedite processing of selected samples from SAE kits. Where a rapid turnaround DNA program is in place, the participating medical facility creates a subset of the standard SAE kit by selecting the swabs most likely to contain the perpetrator's DNA and sends these, along with a reference buccal swab from the survivor/victim, directly to the crime laboratory. The rest of the standard SAE kit is then sent to the LEA.

Searches of DNA Profiles

The purpose of conducting laboratory testing of sexual assault evidence is to establish whether there is evidence that the alleged sexual contact occurred, which may be accomplished by

² The components of the new SAFE Kit, with photographs, can be viewed at <https://www.ccfmtc.org/training-products/standardized-sexual-assault-forensic-evidence-safe-kit/>.

screening for the expected biological materials, and to identify the individual(s) who contributed those biological materials, which may be accomplished through DNA testing if a suitable DNA profile is developed from the evidence and a match to a suspect is found.

Qualifying evidence DNA profiles developed from SAE kits can be searched against the DNA profiles of evidence from other cases, convicted offenders, and arrestees by uploading the profiles to CODIS. CODIS is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's program and software used to store and search DNA profiles in its Local DNA Index System (LDIS), State DNA Index System (SDIS), and National DNA Index System (NDIS) databases. The three main criminal indices in CODIS are the Forensic Index, which contains perpetrator DNA profiles developed from forensic evidence, the Convicted Offender Index, and the Arrestee Index. DNA profiles may be uploaded as far as the LDIS, the SDIS, and the NDIS, provided they meet the criteria for each level and index.

Once uploaded, the DNA profiles in the three criminal indices are regularly searched against each other to identify potential matches. To link forensic evidence to a known convicted offender or arrestee, the Forensic Index is searched against the Convicted Offender Index and the Arrestee Index. The Forensic Index is also searched against itself to link evidence from different crimes to the same perpetrator (referred to as case-to-case hits).

[Overview of the Issue](#)

Until 2015, California did not have a system in place for collecting comprehensive data on the number of SAE kits collected from survivors/victims of sexual assault and the status of untested kits. SAE kit records were only maintained at the agency level and were not centrally tracked or reported.

In an effort to collect and centralize data regarding the status and disposition of SAE kits in the possession of LEAs and crime laboratories, the Department created the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Tracking (SAFE-T) database in 2015. Access to SAFE-T is strictly limited to designated users from LEAs, public crime laboratories, and district attorneys' offices. Although strongly encouraged, LEAs and crime laboratories were not legally mandated to use SAFE-T to track their SAE kits until 2017 when AB 41 (Stats. 2017, ch. 694) went into effect. This bill required that all survivor/victim SAE kits collected as of January 1, 2018, be reported in the SAFE-T database. However, because the mandate does not extend retroactively to include kits that were collected from a survivor/victim prior to January 1, 2018, SAFE-T does not provide a comprehensive view of the current size and distribution of, or reasons for, California's SAE kit backlog.

This report is a first step in a larger effort to work with other agencies that handle SAE kits to fill the information gaps. Addressing the backlog issue requires knowing the number of untested kits across the state and understanding the reasons they remain untested.

Challenges to SAE Kit Management and Analysis

LEAs, prosecutors and crime laboratories face various challenges in processing evidence and completing investigations. As a result, not all SAE kits are tested, which means that eliminating the SAE kit backlog requires looking at the problem from multiple points of view.

Victim's Wishes

This audit found that just over one third (35%) of the reported untested SAE kits were collected from survivors/victims who chose not to pursue prosecution.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), survivors/victims of sexual assault have the right to obtain a medical examination free-of-charge and to have forensic evidence collected without being required to immediately, or ever, report the sexual assault to law enforcement. These kits, which are sometimes referred to as “restricted,” “anonymous” or “Jane Doe” kits, may be retained by the medical facilities that collected them or they may be submitted to LEAs or crime laboratories.

Prior to the passage of SB 22 (Stats. 2019, ch. 588), California’s LEAs and crime laboratories did not uniformly test or store the VAWA kits they received from medical facilities. Some jurisdictions would test all kits, while others would store the kits to potentially be acted upon later as decided by the survivor/victim. As of January 1, 2020, SB 22 established mandatory deadlines for the transfer and processing of *all* SAE kits. While medical facilities may still retain VAWA kits indefinitely, LEAs and crime laboratories that receive VAWA kits no longer have the option of not processing them for DNA.

Arguments exist for and against mandatory testing of VAWA kits. While the DNA profile developed from a VAWA kit may link the perpetrator to another case and help bring serial offenders to justice, mandatory testing could further discourage already reluctant survivors/victims from obtaining a medical examination or consenting to the collection of physical evidence. That presents a challenge as sexual assault is already a vastly underreported crime. The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that 40.4 percent of sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement in 2017 and only 24.9 percent were reported in 2018³. In both years, among all categories of violent crimes, sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement at the lowest rate compared to total self-reported victimizations.

When the decision is made to test a VAWA kit, there are limitations to how the DNA profiles developed from VAWA kits can be searched against other DNA profiles in CODIS. The NDIS Operational Procedures Manual, issued by the FBI pursuant to the DNA Identification Act of 1994, sets forth eligibility criteria for the acceptance and inclusion of a DNA record in NDIS. In order for an evidence DNA profile developed from an SAE kit to be eligible for inclusion, NDIS rules require documentation that (1) a crime has been committed, (2) the DNA sample was recovered directly from the crime scene and is attributed to the putative perpetrator; and (3)

³ Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Criminal Victimization, 2018,” September 2019, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=6686>, accessed April 13, 2020.

that elimination sample(s) have been requested, if applicable (see section 3.1.1.1). Due to these eligibility guidelines, foreign DNA profiles developed from VAWA kits are not accepted for upload into NDIS. These foreign DNA profiles are only uploaded as far as California's SDIS and searched against other profiles in that database.

The FBI's requirements are intended to ensure that any DNA profile uploaded to NDIS is truly eligible and, in the case of sexual assault evidence, is not a consensual partner's DNA profile. If the survivor/victim is uncooperative or unidentified, investigators may not be able to determine if they had any consensual partners around the time of the alleged assault and obtain elimination samples from those partners, if any.

Resources

Availability of resources is often a limiting factor in the processing of SAE kits. To be effective, any concerted effort to eliminate the backlog of untested SAE kits and support rapid turnaround times must include adequate staffing and financial resources for LEAs and crime laboratories. As DNA technology evolves and the demand for expensive, time-consuming DNA testing and re-testing increases, laboratories can expect to see an increased workload, including a greater rate of SAE kit submissions driven by the SB 22 mandate to test all SAE kits. This could prove problematic for under-resourced public crime laboratories that may find themselves accruing backlogs in the other forensic services they provide as they take on requests for more services than they can absorb.

Ample financial resources are required for evidence testing. DNA analysis, in particular, is a costly service to provide. LEAs in fee-for-service areas may be more judicious when deciding which evidence to submit for analysis depending upon their agency's budget for laboratory services. Conversely, LEAs that are not charged for crime laboratory services have the discretion to submit any and all forensic evidence they believe should be tested. Effective January 1, 2020, SB 22 requires that all California LEAs submit every SAE kit received on or after January 1, 2016, without exception, to a crime laboratory within 20 days of booking the kit into evidence. The crime laboratory that receives the kit is responsible for ensuring the kit is fully processed within 120 days of receipt. Due to financial restraints, this mandate may inadvertently result in a future decrease in the submission and testing of evidence from other types of crimes.

Agency Discretion

Prior to January 1, 2020, LEAs had the ability to exercise discretion in determining whether or not to submit SAE kits for laboratory testing. Depending upon the circumstances of the case, the investigating LEA or the prosecutor could decide against testing an SAE kit. Reasons for not testing kits varied. In some cases, testing could have been unnecessary to the investigation or prosecution, while in others, prosecution may not have been possible or pursued regardless of the results of testing. Some agencies also reported not testing SAE kits that they concluded were unlikely to yield probative DNA profiles, such as kits collected after a significant period of time had elapsed since the occurrence of the alleged assault.

It is important to note that in the case of known suspects, an LEA's or prosecutor's decision to not test a kit does not necessarily mean that the suspect's DNA profile was never uploaded to CODIS to potentially link the suspect to other crimes. If a suspect is arrested for or convicted of a qualifying offense, a DNA sample is collected pursuant to Penal Code section 296 and the DNA profile uploaded to the Arrestee Index or the Convicted Offender Index in CODIS. That profile is then regularly searched against evidence profiles in CODIS.

Retention Requirements and Statutes of Limitations

Penal Code section 680, subdivision (f)(2) requires LEAs to retain evidence from unsolved sexual assault cases for at least 20 years or, if the victim was under the age of 18 on the date of the alleged offense, until the victim's 40th birthday.

Penal Code section 1417.9, subdivision (a) requires governmental entities to retain biological evidence from a criminal case, in a condition suitable for DNA testing, for as long as any person remains incarcerated in connection with that case.

SB 813 (Stats. 2016, ch. 777) eliminated statutes of limitations for specified sex crimes committed on or after January 1, 2017, and for crimes already committed if the statute of limitations previously in effect had not run as of January 1, 2017.

Report

The Department received responses from a total of **149** LEAs and crime laboratories, including all 23 agencies that applied for and received grant funding to complete their audits: **134** agencies reported at least one untested SAE kit and **15** reported no untested SAE kits⁴. The Department's own crime laboratories process all SAE kits within 120 days of receipt and had no inventory of untested SAE kits to report.

No medical facilities provided information for this report.

Total Untested SAE Kits

LEAs and crime laboratories reported a combined total of **13,929** untested SAE kits.

Assaults Reported to Law Enforcement

Responding entities indicated that the assault had been reported to law enforcement in the case of **11,654** (84%) of the 13,929 untested kits; no assault had been reported for **345** kits (3%), and the reporting status for **1,930** kits (14%) was unknown or the response was unclear.

680.4 (a)(2)(C): Kits Where the Survivor/Victim Has Chosen Not to Pursue Prosecution

As discussed above and acknowledged in the statutory mandate for this report, survivors/victims of sexual assault may decide not to report the assault to law enforcement or seek prosecution of the offender. Some survivors/victims who initially report the assault may later decide not to pursue prosecution, while others may have their SAE collected anonymously under VAWA and never choose to pursue prosecution.

A total of **4,834** SAE kits (35%) were not tested because the survivor/victim had chosen to not pursue prosecution as of the time of the audit (see Figure 2). This includes kits where the survivor/victim may have initially desired prosecution, but later discontinued cooperation with investigators or prosecutors. Pursuant to Penal Code section 680.4 (a)(2)(C), the Department is reporting only the total number of these kits and they are excluded from further analysis.

Survivor/Victim's Decision to Pursue Prosecution

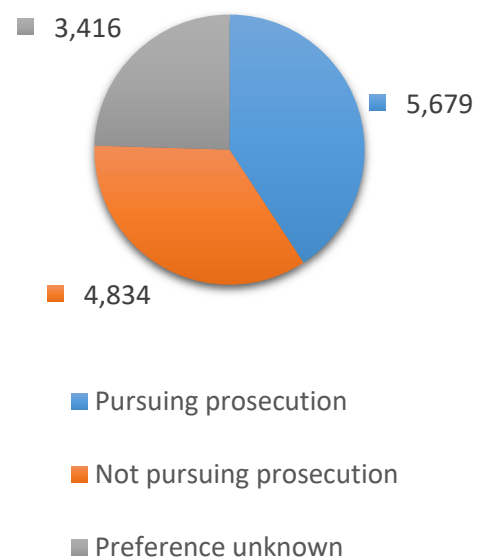


Figure 2. Victim's decision to pursue prosecution.

⁴ For the many agencies that did not comply with AB 3118 and submit the required kit audit report, nothing can be inferred with regard to whether or not these agencies have untested kits in their possession.

680.4 (a)(2)(B): Kits Other Than Those Described in Subparagraph (C)

Of the remaining **9,095** untested SAE kits, agencies reported **5,679** (62%) from cases where the survivor/victim had desired prosecution and **3,416** (38%) where the survivor/victim's preference for prosecution was unknown or the question was inapplicable (e.g., homicide, suicide, juvenile victim).

Pursuant to subparagraph (C), this portion of the report provides further details concerning only the 9,095 untested kits where the survivor/victim did not decline to pursue prosecution.

Reasons SAE Kits Were Not Tested

A variety of factors can affect whether a kit was tested prior to January 1, 2020⁵. The template distributed to reporting entities provided a picklist of pre-defined reasons and a column to record notes. Wherever possible, narrative responses were re-categorized to facilitate aggregate reporting. The categories reflect the primary reason given for not testing a kit (see Figure 2).

The case could not be investigated or prosecuted (2,955 kits).

A total of **2,659** kits (29%) were not tested because the assault allegations could not be substantiated, the case was not investigatable, or the prosecutor determined that the case was not prosecutable, and **176** kits (2%) were not tested because the allegations were determined to be unfounded. Another **120** investigations (1%) were reported to be inactive/suspended or closed.

Testing the kit was not necessary for prosecution/the case was already adjudicated (2,658 kits).

In cases where other evidence was sufficient to pursue prosecution, the LEA or prosecutor may have determined that laboratory analysis of a particular SAE kit was unnecessary. Prior to the passage of SB 22, investigators and prosecutors had the discretion to elect to not test SAE kits that were unnecessary to the prosecution of the case. Agencies

Reasons Kits Were Not Tested

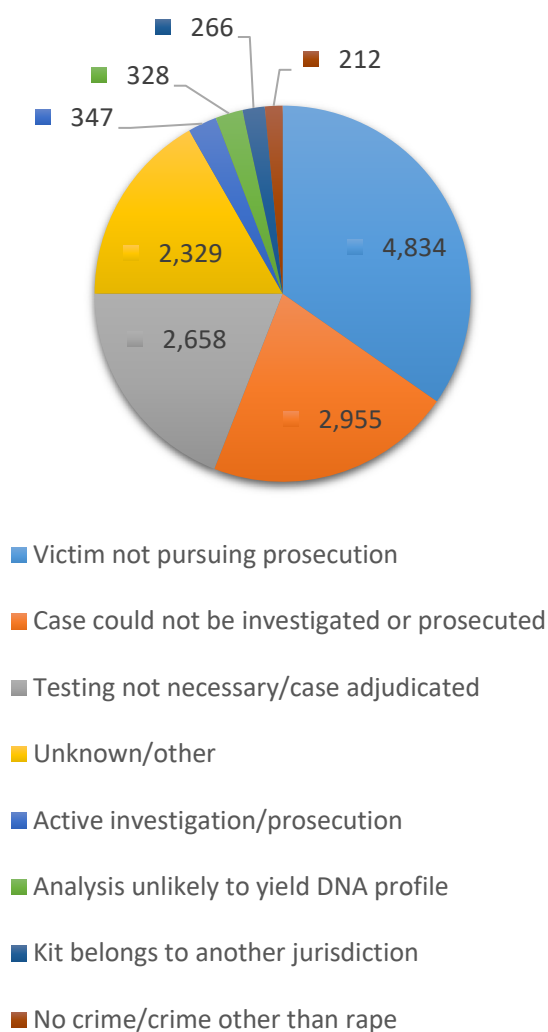


Figure 3. Reasons kits were not tested.

⁵ As of January 1, 2020, LEAs and crime laboratories may no longer delay or opt against testing the SAE kits they receive (as mandated by SB 22).

reported that **2,534** SAE kits (28%) had not been tested because they were not needed for prosecution. Another **124** kits (1%) were not tested because other case evidence was tested instead.

The kits reported in this category may include cases involving suspects who had already been arrested or convicted and, as such, would already have had a DNA sample collected for CODIS pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code section 296.

Unknown or other reason (2,329 kits).

LEAs and crime laboratories were unable to determine the reasons why **575** kits (6%) had not been tested, usually because the records had been sealed or purged, were incomplete, or could not be located. Agencies listed “other” with no further explanation, or provided another explanation that did not fit within the categories above, for **605** kits (7%). No reason was given for **1,149** (13%) of the reported untested SAE kits.

The investigation or prosecution was active (347 kits).

A total of **92** untested kits (1%) were connected to investigations or prosecutions that were ongoing at the time of the audit. Another **255** SAE kits (3%) were either being prepared for submission to a crime laboratory or already in a laboratory’s queue.

The kit was expected to be unlikely to yield a probative DNA profile (328 kits).

Time is of the essence when collecting sexual assault forensic evidence because the likelihood of obtaining a perpetrator’s DNA profile decreases rapidly in the days following the assault. **One-hundred and thirty-eight** SAE kits (2%) were not tested because the time lapse between the date of the alleged assault and the date of the medical examination was excessive. In one extreme case, the agency noted that the kit had been collected three years after the alleged assault. Although sperm cells have been shown to persist in the cervix for seven to ten days after intercourse, normally few remain after three days⁶. Their increasing scarcity reduces, and eventually eliminates, the possibility that a late-collected SAE kit will have recovered any of the perpetrator’s DNA.

In some cases, the medical examination of a survivor/victim may not find any physical evidence of sexual assault. LEAs reported **19** SAE kits (<1%) that were not submitted to a crime laboratory for analysis because there were no physical findings in the medical exam report and another **15** (<1%) from cases that involved digital penetration or penetration with a foreign object, but no intercourse.

Once an SAE kit is submitted to a crime laboratory, the laboratory’s analysis may begin with tests that screen for the presence of specific biological fluids (e.g., semen). The laboratory may determine that no further analysis is warranted if samples in the kit screen negative for these

⁶ Ashley Hall and Jack Ballantyne: “Novel Y-STR typing strategies reveal the genetic profile of the semen donor in extended interval post-coital cervicovaginal samples,” *Forensic Science International* 136, issues 1-3 (2003).

biological fluids. There were **139** SAE kits (2%) that had been screened by a laboratory and were not tested further.

Another **17** kits (<1%) were not tested for reasons including improper collection or handling of the kit and the unavailability of a reference sample from the survivor/victim.

A courtesy report was taken by one LEA on behalf of another (266 kits).

If a survivor/victim undergoes a sexual assault examination in a jurisdiction other than the one where the assault occurred, the kit may be delivered to, and a courtesy report taken by, an LEA that does not have jurisdiction over the case. The courtesy LEA will hold the kit in their inventory until it is retrieved by the investigating agency that does have jurisdiction. This scenario applied to **266** kits (3%).

There was no crime, or the crime was not sexual assault (212 kits).

An SAE kit may be collected as a precautionary measure under circumstances other than alleged or suspected sexual assault. LEAs reported **45** untested SAE kits that had been collected from victims of homicides or suspicious deaths. In these cases, the SAE kit may have been taken to preserve potential evidence even if no sexual assault was suspected. Fewer than one percent, **15** kits, were collected in cases that involved crimes other than sexual assault and **152** (2%) were reported as non-crimes.

Dates of Collection and Submission

The date of collection was reported for **8,439** (93%) of the 9,095 kits collected in cases other than those where the survivor/victim did not desire prosecution at the time of the audit. The date of receipt by the LEA was reported for **8,162** kits (90%), and the date of receipt by a crime laboratory was reported for **2,657** kits (29%).

As previously noted, 15 of the 149 responding LEAs and crime laboratories reported no untested SAE kits in their inventories⁷. Table 1 lists the remaining 134 agencies that reported *at least one* untested kit and the total number of kits reported by each agency. The table also reflects the approximate division between the untested kits that are subject to the provisions of SB 22 and those that predate its mandate.

AB 3118 did not require reporting agencies to provide dates of collection for kits collected from survivors/victims who did not desire prosecution at the time of the audit. However, relevant date information was provided with, or could be inferred from, enough of the responses to illustrate the approximate quantity and distribution of kits subject to mandatory testing. For kits that did not include a date of receipt by the LEA or laboratory, the date of collection or the year-based numbering convention of the kit identifier were used to estimate whether the kit

⁷ The agencies that reported no untested kits are the Berkeley Police Department, Capitola Police Department, Ceres Police Department, Clayton Police Department, CSU Humboldt Police Department, CSU San Francisco Police Department, Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, San Francisco Police Department, Santa Barbara Police Department, Stallion Springs Police Department, Stockton Police Department, UC Santa Cruz Police Department, and California Department of Justice.

was likely to have been received by an LEA or crime laboratory before or after January 1, 2016. The date of receipt was not provided with, and could not be inferred from, 1,692 (12%) of the records.

All kits, including those from cases where the survivor/victim did not desire prosecution, are included in Table 1.

Next Steps

The Legislature has allocated funding to the Department to administer three grant programs, all of which are intended to address backlogs of untested sexual assault evidence by offsetting the costs incurred by LEAs and crime laboratories. Following the publication of this report, the Department will release Requests for Applications for all three grant programs to allow eligible entities to apply for funding.

Table 1: Reported Untested Kits

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
ALAMEDA COUNTY				
Albany Police Department	24	-	-	24
Dublin Police Services	1	2	-	3
Emeryville Police Department	52	9	1	62
Newark Police Department	29	10	-	39
Oakland Police Department Laboratory	1,156	41	-	1,197
UC Berkeley Police Department	23	1	-	24
TOTAL ALAMEDA	1,285	63	1	1,349
BUTTE COUNTY				
Butte County Sheriff's Office	5	-	-	5
Cal. State University Chico Police Department	1	1	-	2
Chico Police Department	152	4	-	156
TOTAL BUTTE	158	5	-	163
COLUSA COUNTY				
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	6	2	-	8
TOTAL COLUSA	6	2	-	8
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY				
Hercules Police Department	-	2	-	2
Richmond Police Department	747	94	-	841
TOTAL CONTRA COSTA	747	96	-	843

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
DEL NORTE COUNTY				
Crescent City Police Department	-	-	1	1
TOTAL COLUSA	-	-	1	1
FRESNO COUNTY				
Fresno County Sheriff-Coroner's Office	532	62	-	594
Fresno Police Department	54	9	-	63
TOTAL FRESNO	586	71	-	657
KERN COUNTY				
Bakersfield Police Department	411	-	-	411
California City Police Department	-	5	-	5
Kern County Sheriff's Office	524	31	-	555
Shafter Police Department	2	-	-	2
Tehachapi Police Department	4	1	-	5
TOTAL KERN	941	37	-	978
KINGS COUNTY				
Kings County Sheriff's Office	7	1	-	8
TOTAL KINGS	7	1	-	8
LAKE COUNTY				
Lakeport Police Department	9	1	-	10
TOTAL LAKE	9	1	-	10

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY				
Alhambra Police Department	74	27	-	101
Bell Gardens Police Department	6	-	-	6
Beverly Hills Police Department	22	11	-	33
City of San Fernando	37	8	-	45
El Monte Police Department	21	10	-	31
Hawthorne Police Department	60	15	-	75
La Verne Police Department	-	2	-	2
Los Angeles Police Department	374	115	-	489
Montebello Police Department	7	7	-	14
West Covina Police Department	-	2	-	2
TOTAL LOS ANGELES	601	197	-	798
MADERA COUNTY				
Chowchilla Police Department	25	1	-	26
Madera Police Department	31	21	-	52
TOTAL MADERA	56	22	-	78
MARIN COUNTY				
Novato Police Department	1	-	-	1
TOTAL MARIN	1	-	-	1
MENDOCINO COUNTY				
Fort Bragg Police Department	5	-	-	5

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Mendocino County Sheriff's Office	53	-	-	53
TOTAL MENDOCINO	58	-	-	58
MONO COUNTY				
Mammoth Lakes Police Department	-	3	-	3
TOTAL MONO	-	3	-	3
MONTEREY COUNTY				
Carmel by the Sea Police Department	-	-	2	2
Gonzales Police Department	15	-	-	15
Greenfield Police Department	10	2	-	12
Marina Police Department	8	3	-	11
Monterey County Sheriff's Office	-	3	-	3
Monterey Police Department	10	-	-	10
Pacific Grove Police Department	13	-	-	13
Seaside Police Department	-	2	1	3
Watsonville Police Department	2	1	-	3
TOTAL MONTEREY	58	11	3	72
NEVADA COUNTY				
Truckee Police Department	-	-	1	1
TOTAL NEVADA	-	-	1	1
ORANGE COUNTY				
Anaheim Police Department	239	27	-	266

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Costa Mesa Police Department	21	15	-	36
Cypress Police Department	74	-	1	75
Huntington Beach Police Department	163	9	-	172
Irvine Police Department	45	8	-	53
Laguna Beach Police Department	20	2	-	22
Los Alamitos Police Department	-	1	-	1
Orange County Crime Laboratory	-	227	-	227
Orange County Sheriff's Department	106	3	-	109
Placentia Police Department	68	8	-	76
Santa Ana Police Department	505	35	-	540
UC Irvine Police Department	17	4	-	21
TOTAL ORANGE	1,258	339	1	1,598

PLACER COUNTY

Placer County Sheriff's Office	33	6	-	39
Roseville Police Department	71	2	1	74
TOTAL PLACER	104	8	1	113

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Beaumont Police Department	2	-	-	2
Blythe Police Department	19	5	-	24
Cathedral City Police Department	2	-	-	2
Desert Hot Springs Police Department	24	-	-	24
Hemet Police Department	76	9	-	85

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Murrieta Police Department	17	24		41
Riverside Police Department	20	21		41
TOTAL RIVERSIDE	160	59	-	219

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Elk Grove Police Department	17	2	-	19
TOTAL SACRAMENTO	17	2	-	19

SAN BENITO COUNTY

San Benito County Sheriff's Office	25	3	1	29
TOTAL SAN BENITO	25	3	1	29

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Fontana Police Department	53	53	-	106
Montclair Police Department	6	2	-	8
Ontario Police Department	38	74	-	112
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	608	195	-	803
San Bernardino Police Department	481	156	-	637
TOTAL SAN BERNARDINO	1,186	480	-	1,666

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Carlsbad Police Department	3	7	-	10
Chula Vista Police Department	2	1	-	3
Coronado Police Department	-	1	-	1
El Cajon Police Department	1	3	-	4

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Escondido Police Department	3	-	12	15
National City Police Department	9	4	-	13
Oceanside Police Department	6	6	-	12
San Diego Police Department	-	-	1,627	1,627
San Diego Sheriff's Department Crime Lab	311	77	-	388
San Diego State University Police Department	3	2	-	5
TOTAL SAN DIEGO	338	101	1,639	2,078

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Lodi Police Department	10	-	-	10
Manteca Police Department	77	-	-	77
San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office	3	2	-	5
Taft Police Department	6	-	-	6
TOTAL SAN JOAQUIN	96	2	-	98

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Arroyo Grande Police Department	15	-	-	15
Atascadero Police Department	5	-	-	5
Paso Robles Police Department	61	-	-	61
San Luis Obispo Police Department	74	1	-	75
TOTAL SAN LUIS OBISPO	155	1	-	156

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Atherton Police Department	2	3	-	5
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REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Daly City Police Department	50	22	1	73
Menlo Park Police Department	31	4	-	35
Redwood City Police Department	95	43	-	138
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office	281	42	-	323
San Mateo Police Department	9	21	-	30
South San Francisco Police Department	29	19	2	50
TOTAL SAN MATEO	497	154	3	654

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

UC Santa Barbara Police Department	15	-	-	15
TOTAL SANTA BARBARA	15	-	-	15

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Campbell Police Department	17	1	-	18
Gilroy Police Department	22	6	-	28
Los Altos Police Department	8	2	-	10
Los Gatos-Monte Sereno Police Department	20	2	-	22
Milpitas Police Department	29	5	-	34
Morgan Hill Police Department	9	1	10	20
Mountain View Police Department	17	20	-	37
Palo Alto Police Department	14	17	-	31
San Jose State University Police Department	10	1	-	11
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office*	39	50	-	89

*The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office was erroneously listed as the Santa Clara County Crime Laboratory when this report was initially released. The report has been updated to reflect the correct agency.

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
Santa Clara Police Department	-	-	26	26
Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety	140	2	-	142
TOTAL SANTA CLARA	325	107	36	468

SHASTA COUNTY

Redding Police Department	133	9	-	142
Shasta County Sheriff's Office	19	-	-	19
TOTAL SHASTA	152	9	-	161

SOLANO COUNTY

Fairfield Police Department	253	2	-	255
Solano County Sheriff's Office	26	11	-	37
Suisun City Police Department	3	-	-	3
TOTAL SOLANO	282	13	-	295

SONOMA COUNTY

Petaluma Police Department	26	2	-	28
Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety	18	2	-	20
Sonoma State University Police Department	12	-	-	12
TOTAL SONOMA	56	4	-	60

STANISLAUS COUNTY

Modesto Police Department	29	5	-	34
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department	18	-	-	18
TOTAL STANISLAUS	47	5	-	52

REPORTING AGENCY	KIT 2015 OR EARLIER	KIT 2016 OR LATER	KIT DATE UNCLEAR	TOTAL KITS
TEHAMA COUNTY				
Tehama County Sheriff's Office	4	1	-	5
TOTAL TEHAMA	4	1	-	5
TULARE COUNTY				
Exeter Police Department	43	5	-	48
Tulare County Sheriff's Office	78	5	5	88
TOTAL TULARE	121	10	5	136
VENTURA COUNTY				
Oxnard Police Department	186	28	-	214
Port Hueneme Police Department	46	8	-	54
Ventura County Sheriff's Office	338	84	-	422
Ventura Police Department	76	51	-	127
TOTAL VENTURA	646	171	-	817
YOLO COUNTY				
West Sacramento Police Department	190	4	-	194
Yolo County Sheriff's Office	45	22	-	67
TOTAL YOLO	235	26	-	261
STATE AGENCY				
California Highway Patrol	-	1	-	1
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	-	1	-	1
STATEWIDE TOTAL UNTESTED KITS	10,232	2,005	1,692	13,929

Appendix A: Relevant Legislation

- 2003 **Assembly Bill 898** established the *Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights*. This bill authorized or required LEAs to share specified information with victims of sexual assault crimes.
- 2014 **Assembly Bill 1517** amended the *Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights* to recommend processing times for sexual assault evidence received by LEAs and crime laboratories on or after January 1, 2016, and to revise victim notification requirements regarding the destruction or disposal of sexual assault evidence from an unsolved case.
- 2016 **Assembly Bill 1744** required a standardized SAE kit to be developed for statewide use by 2019.
- Senate Bill 813** eliminated the statute of limitations for specified sexual assault crimes that were committed on or after January 1, 2017, as well as those for which the previous statute of limitations had not run as of January 1, 2017.
- 2017 **Assembly Bill 1312** prohibited discouraging victims from receiving sexual assault examinations. It also prohibited LEAs from destroying or disposing of rape kit or other evidence from an unsolved sexual assault case before at least 20 years, or before the victim's 40th birthday if the victim was under the age of 18 at the time of the assault.
- Assembly Bill 41** amended the *Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights* to require LEAs and crime laboratories to enter specified SAE kit data into the Department's SAFE-T database starting January 1, 2018.
- 2018 **Assembly Bill 3118** required a statewide audit of untested SAE kits by July 1, 2019, and a report from the Department of Justice [this report] summarizing the results of the audit by July 1, 2020.
- 2019 **Senate Bill 22** amended the *Sexual Assault Victims' DNA Bill of Rights* to mandate, as of January 1, 2020, sexual assault evidence processing times for evidence received by LEAs and crime laboratories on or after January 1, 2016.

**ROB BONTA***Attorney General*

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Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Grant - Backlog Reduction (USAEG-BR) Program

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The Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Grant – Backlog Reduction Program administered by the California Department of Justice (DOJ) provides funding to city and county agencies in California to assist in processing untested sexual assault evidence. A total of \$1.814 million in new grant funding is available statewide.

Interested agencies are encouraged to learn more about the grant program, the eligibility criteria, and the Request for Application (RFA) process. The grant application period closes June 15, 2021.

Background

The Budget Act of 2018 (SB 862) appropriated funding to the DOJ to provide assistance with eliminating existing statewide sexual assault evidence backlogs by providing grants for local law enforcement agencies, medical facilities and crime laboratories to process (i.e., submit and test) untested sexual assault evidence.

Eligibility Criteria

Any city or county agency within California is eligible to apply for grant funds to facilitate the processing of untested sexual assault evidence. Eligible agencies may include city and county medical facilities and law enforcement agencies that submit sexual assault evidence to a testing laboratory, as well as city and county crime laboratories that perform DNA testing.

Priority will be given to applications that propose to eliminate an existing backlog of untested sexual assault evidence. All applicants that are deemed eligible will receive grant funding for costs incurred to facilitate the processing of untested sexual assault evidence.

Grant Proposal

The DOJ will award grant funds to eligible local law enforcement agencies, medical facilities and crime laboratories that apply for funds through an RFA.

Applicants are limited to one application per disbursement cycle.

Eligible agencies must submit a complete application to the DOJ by June 15, 2021 at 5:00 PM. No late applications will be accepted. Applications should be emailed to usaeg-br@doj.ca.gov. The complete application package shall not exceed four pages in length and shall include the following:

- Application Cover Sheet
- Letter of Intent
- Project Budget

An incomplete grant application will be disqualified and not reviewed by the Merits Review Committee.

Funding Details

A total of \$1.814 million in grant funding is available. Grant funds are not designed to sustain a project, but are rather intended to supplement existing funds in order to help agencies with the processing of untested sexual assault evidence. Funds may only be used to facilitate the processing (i.e., submission and testing) of untested sexual assault evidence.

All grantees shall provide a dollar-for-dollar match to any grant funds awarded. A Grantee's cash match is the direct project expense the Grantee will provide as its contribution to the Grant project. A Grantee's cash match may include Personal Services, Equipment, and Operating Expenses.

Agencies who are interested in applying for funds should request an amount based on their need. In the event that requests exceed available funds, all approved requests will be evaluated and reduced uniformly.

The grant period begins July 1, 2021 and ends June 30, 2023.

Questions concerning the application process may be directed to the DOJ at usaeg-br@doj.ca.gov.

More Information

- Factsheet and Frequently Asked Questions
- Application Cover Sheet
- Letter of Intent
- Project Budget (include match funds)
- Request for Application (RFA)

State Controller's Office

Year to Date

Citizens' Option for Public Safety and Juvenile Justice Programs

Fiscal Year: 2019-2020

County	9/20/2019	10/18/2019	11/20/2019	12/20/2019	1/17/2020	2/20/2020	3/20/2020	4/20/2020	5/20/2020	Year To Date
Alameda County	\$773,726.77	\$1,062,757.93	\$977,477.92	\$897,925.45	\$1,095,551.30	\$1,102,663.01	\$1,013,968.92	\$1,019,971.85	\$249,529.71	\$8,193,572.86
Alpine County	\$9,798.06	\$13,458.19	\$12,378.25	\$11,370.84	\$13,873.48	\$13,963.52	\$12,840.35	\$12,916.37	\$3,159.92	\$103,758.98
Amador County	\$68,356.56	\$93,891.65	\$86,357.41	\$79,329.17	\$96,788.84	\$97,417.16	\$89,581.29	\$90,111.62	\$22,045.24	\$723,878.94
Butte County	\$134,260.79	\$184,414.87	\$169,616.67	\$155,812.35	\$190,105.33	\$191,339.40	\$175,948.77	\$176,990.43	\$43,299.62	\$1,421,788.23
Calaveras County	\$32,668.47	\$44,872.02	\$41,271.31	\$37,912.41	\$46,256.63	\$46,556.89	\$42,812.03	\$43,065.48	\$10,535.69	\$345,950.93
Colusa County	\$35,085.56	\$48,192.01	\$44,324.89	\$40,717.48	\$49,679.08	\$50,001.55	\$45,979.62	\$46,251.82	\$11,315.22	\$371,547.23
Contra Costa County	\$593,243.11	\$814,853.31	\$749,466.19	\$688,470.53	\$839,997.12	\$845,449.90	\$777,445.07	\$782,047.74	\$191,323.06	\$6,282,296.03
Del Norte County	\$27,256.62	\$37,438.52	\$34,434.29	\$31,631.84	\$38,593.75	\$38,844.28	\$35,719.79	\$35,931.27	\$8,790.33	\$288,640.69
El Dorado County	\$100,122.33	\$137,523.72	\$126,488.26	\$116,193.97	\$141,767.28	\$142,687.54	\$131,210.30	\$131,987.10	\$32,289.81	\$1,060,270.31
Fresno County	\$552,487.45	\$758,873.08	\$697,978.05	\$641,172.78	\$782,289.54	\$787,367.70	\$724,034.81	\$728,321.28	\$178,179.22	\$5,850,703.91
Glenn County	\$37,228.49	\$51,135.46	\$47,032.14	\$43,204.40	\$52,713.33	\$53,055.52	\$48,787.92	\$49,076.76	\$12,006.33	\$394,240.35
Humboldt County	\$117,737.15	\$161,718.70	\$148,741.74	\$136,636.32	\$166,708.83	\$167,791.00	\$154,294.53	\$155,207.98	\$37,970.68	\$1,246,806.93
Imperial County	\$133,666.96	\$183,599.21	\$168,866.46	\$155,123.21	\$189,264.52	\$190,493.10	\$175,170.56	\$176,207.61	\$43,108.10	\$1,415,499.73
Inyo County	\$24,565.96	\$33,742.75	\$31,035.09	\$28,509.27	\$34,783.94	\$35,009.73	\$32,193.69	\$32,384.28	\$7,922.59	\$260,147.30
Kern County	\$494,489.54	\$679,209.63	\$624,707.09	\$573,865.03	\$700,167.91	\$704,713.00	\$648,028.53	\$651,865.02	\$159,474.69	\$5,236,520.44
Kings County	\$94,170.60	\$129,348.71	\$118,969.25	\$109,286.87	\$133,340.01	\$134,205.57	\$123,410.57	\$124,141.20	\$30,370.35	\$997,243.13
Lake County	\$48,207.09	\$66,215.18	\$60,901.83	\$55,945.29	\$68,258.39	\$68,701.47	\$63,175.38	\$63,549.39	\$15,546.96	\$510,500.98
Lassen County	\$28,096.38	\$38,591.97	\$35,495.20	\$32,606.39	\$39,782.79	\$40,041.05	\$36,820.30	\$37,038.28	\$9,061.16	\$297,533.52
Los Angeles County	\$4,916,340.92	\$6,752,875.01	\$6,210,997.05	\$5,705,512.47	\$6,961,247.59	\$7,006,436.16	\$6,442,864.67	\$6,481,008.05	\$1,585,538.05	\$52,062,819.97
Madera County	\$78,327.44	\$107,587.22	\$98,953.98	\$90,900.57	\$110,907.02	\$111,626.97	\$102,648.11	\$103,255.82	\$25,260.90	\$829,468.03
Marin County	\$194,101.88	\$266,610.02	\$245,216.15	\$225,259.12	\$274,836.77	\$276,620.86	\$254,370.52	\$255,876.45	\$62,598.58	\$2,055,490.35
Mariposa County	\$14,962.48	\$20,551.82	\$18,902.67	\$17,364.27	\$21,185.99	\$21,323.51	\$19,608.34	\$19,724.41	\$4,825.47	\$158,448.96
Mendocino County	\$74,405.83	\$102,200.64	\$93,999.67	\$86,349.45	\$105,354.25	\$106,038.14	\$97,508.83	\$98,086.11	\$23,996.16	\$787,939.08
Merced County	\$159,880.06	\$219,604.39	\$201,982.44	\$185,544.01	\$226,380.70	\$227,850.23	\$209,522.80	\$210,763.22	\$51,561.92	\$1,693,089.77
Modoc County	\$21,819.39	\$29,970.20	\$27,565.25	\$25,321.85	\$30,894.96	\$31,095.54	\$28,594.32	\$28,763.60	\$7,036.82	\$231,061.93
Mono County	\$23,045.59	\$31,654.43	\$29,114.36	\$26,744.86	\$32,631.19	\$32,843.01	\$30,201.24	\$30,380.05	\$7,432.28	\$244,047.01
Monterey County	\$278,685.47	\$382,790.41	\$352,073.75	\$323,420.06	\$394,602.12	\$397,163.65	\$365,217.28	\$367,379.46	\$89,877.07	\$2,951,209.27
Napa County	\$101,596.55	\$139,548.63	\$128,350.70	\$117,904.81	\$143,854.67	\$144,788.49	\$133,142.26	\$133,930.50	\$32,765.25	\$1,075,881.86
Nevada County	\$68,070.70	\$93,498.99	\$85,996.25	\$78,997.40	\$96,384.06	\$97,009.73	\$89,206.64	\$89,734.77	\$21,953.04	\$720,851.58
Orange County	\$1,519,093.52	\$2,086,561.71	\$1,919,127.55	\$1,762,938.50	\$2,150,946.45	\$2,164,909.19	\$1,990,772.00	\$2,002,557.85	\$489,913.21	\$16,086,819.98
Placer County	\$205,473.73	\$282,229.92	\$259,582.64	\$238,456.39	\$290,938.64	\$292,827.25	\$269,273.33	\$270,867.49	\$66,266.01	\$2,175,915.40
Plumas County	\$24,928.25	\$34,240.39	\$31,492.79	\$28,929.73	\$35,296.93	\$35,526.06	\$32,668.48	\$32,861.88	\$8,039.43	\$263,983.94
Riverside County	\$1,170,358.86	\$1,607,554.75	\$1,478,558.05	\$1,358,224.95	\$1,657,158.82	\$1,667,916.18	\$1,533,755.25	\$1,542,835.47	\$377,445.01	\$12,393,807.34
Sacramento County	\$708,571.93	\$973,264.04	\$895,165.39	\$822,311.95	\$1,003,295.91	\$1,009,808.74	\$928,583.50	\$934,080.94	\$228,517.04	\$7,503,599.44
San Benito County	\$47,359.38	\$65,050.82	\$59,830.88	\$54,961.51	\$67,058.10	\$67,493.38	\$62,064.46	\$62,431.90	\$15,273.57	\$501,524.00
San Bernardino County	\$1,044,856.95	\$1,435,170.70	\$1,320,006.79	\$1,212,577.45	\$1,479,455.56	\$1,489,059.35	\$1,369,284.99	\$1,377,391.49	\$336,970.17	\$11,064,773.45
San Diego County	\$1,541,845.76	\$2,117,813.21	\$1,947,871.30	\$1,789,342.92	\$2,183,162.27	\$2,197,334.12	\$2,020,588.81	\$2,032,551.19	\$497,250.86	\$16,327,760.44
San Francisco County	\$396,496.58	\$544,610.71	\$500,908.95	\$460,142.25	\$561,415.69	\$565,060.08	\$519,608.76	\$522,684.97	\$127,871.60	\$4,198,799.59
San Joaquin County	\$366,860.37	\$503,903.68	\$463,468.40	\$425,748.81	\$519,452.54	\$522,824.53	\$480,770.50	\$483,616.78	\$118,313.80	\$3,884,959.41

County	9/20/2019	10/18/2019	11/20/2019	12/20/2019	1/17/2020	2/20/2020	3/20/2020	4/20/2020	5/20/2020	Year To Date
San Luis Obispo County	\$169,194.83	\$232,398.76	\$213,750.15	\$196,353.99	\$239,569.84	\$241,125.00	\$221,729.81	\$223,042.51	\$54,565.94	\$1,791,730.83
San Mateo County	\$458,962.84	\$630,411.67	\$579,824.89	\$532,635.58	\$649,864.18	\$654,082.75	\$601,470.79	\$605,031.64	\$148,017.18	\$4,860,301.52
Santa Barbara County	\$244,957.09	\$336,462.56	\$309,463.45	\$284,277.63	\$346,844.74	\$349,096.28	\$321,016.28	\$322,916.77	\$78,999.55	\$2,594,034.35
Santa Clara County	\$917,163.03	\$1,259,775.81	\$1,158,686.31	\$1,064,386.10	\$1,298,648.54	\$1,307,078.62	\$1,201,942.11	\$1,209,057.91	\$295,788.45	\$9,712,526.88
Santa Cruz County	\$140,876.87	\$193,502.43	\$177,975.01	\$163,490.43	\$199,473.30	\$200,768.19	\$184,619.14	\$185,712.13	\$45,433.29	\$1,491,850.79
Shasta County	\$96,227.12	\$132,173.46	\$121,567.33	\$111,673.50	\$136,251.93	\$137,136.40	\$126,105.64	\$126,852.22	\$31,033.60	\$1,019,021.20
Sierra County	\$19,867.70	\$27,289.41	\$25,099.60	\$23,056.85	\$28,131.46	\$28,314.08	\$26,036.60	\$26,190.76	\$6,407.38	\$210,393.84
Siskiyou County	\$117,493.50	\$161,384.04	\$148,433.92	\$136,353.55	\$166,363.84	\$167,443.78	\$153,975.23	\$154,886.79	\$37,892.07	\$1,244,226.72
Solano County	\$230,039.89	\$315,972.93	\$290,617.97	\$266,965.89	\$325,722.85	\$327,837.25	\$301,467.26	\$303,252.02	\$74,188.69	\$2,436,064.75
Sonoma County	\$273,915.32	\$376,238.36	\$346,047.47	\$317,884.24	\$387,847.90	\$390,365.58	\$358,966.05	\$361,091.20	\$88,338.70	\$2,900,694.82
Stanislaus County	\$295,205.57	\$405,481.73	\$372,944.25	\$342,592.00	\$417,993.62	\$420,707.00	\$386,866.91	\$389,157.26	\$95,204.88	\$3,126,153.22
Sutter County	\$58,332.62	\$80,123.18	\$73,693.76	\$67,696.16	\$82,595.53	\$83,131.69	\$76,444.88	\$76,897.45	\$18,812.48	\$617,727.75
Tehama County	\$57,441.23	\$78,898.82	\$72,567.65	\$66,661.70	\$81,333.39	\$81,861.35	\$75,276.75	\$75,722.39	\$18,525.01	\$608,288.29
Trinity County	\$13,624.49	\$18,714.01	\$17,212.32	\$15,811.49	\$19,291.47	\$19,416.70	\$17,854.88	\$17,960.59	\$4,393.95	\$144,279.90
Tulare County	\$253,094.58	\$347,639.86	\$319,743.83	\$293,721.33	\$358,366.94	\$360,693.25	\$331,680.43	\$333,644.06	\$81,623.94	\$2,680,208.22
Tuolumne County	\$35,562.27	\$48,846.82	\$44,927.15	\$41,270.73	\$50,354.06	\$50,680.94	\$46,604.36	\$46,880.27	\$11,468.94	\$376,595.54
Ventura County	\$415,017.76	\$570,050.59	\$524,307.43	\$481,636.44	\$587,640.56	\$591,455.20	\$543,880.76	\$547,100.67	\$133,844.77	\$4,394,934.18
Yolo County	\$115,749.87	\$158,989.05	\$146,231.13	\$134,330.03	\$163,894.94	\$164,958.86	\$151,690.20	\$152,588.23	\$37,329.77	\$1,225,762.08
Yuba County	\$52,130.95	\$71,604.87	\$65,858.99	\$60,499.03	\$73,814.35	\$74,293.52	\$68,317.62	\$68,722.07	\$16,812.43	\$552,053.83
Total	\$20,227,107.06	\$27,783,086.96	\$25,553,659.66	\$23,473,963.60	\$28,640,385.74	\$28,826,303.00	\$26,507,623.22	\$26,664,554.82	\$6,523,315.94	\$214,200,000.00



September 14, 2020

Honorable Betty T. Yee
State Controller
300 Capitol Mall, Suite 1850
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Evelyn Calderon-Yee, Chief
Bureau of Payments, Local Government Programs and Services Division,
State Controller's Office

Dear Controller Yee:

Pursuant to Government Code section 30029.05, subdivision (e), paragraph (2), the Department of Finance respectfully submits the attached (Attachments I and II) percentages for the 2020-21 allocation of \$214,200,000 in Citizens' Option for Public Safety (COPS) and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funds deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount (ELEAS) in the Law Enforcement Services Account within the Local Revenue Fund 2011.

Pursuant to Government Code section 30061, subdivisions (b) and (g), subsequent to the allocation described in Section 29552, subdivision (d), 47.08727192 percent of the remaining funds deposited in the ELEAS for the COPS (23.54363596 percent) and JJCPA (23.54363596 percent) programs are to be allocated, according to the relative population for each county and city, as follows:

- (1) 5.15 percent to county sheriffs for county jail construction and operation (\$11,031,300).
- (2) 5.15 percent to district attorneys for criminal prosecution (\$11,031,300).
- (3) 50 percent to counties to implement a comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plan (\$107,100,000).
- (4) 39.7 percent to counties and cities for front-line law enforcement (\$85,037,400).

Please note that the by-county percentages for the first three allocations above: (1) county jail construction and operation, (2) district attorney criminal prosecution, and (3) multi-agency juvenile justice plans, are specified on Attachment I and the by-county/city percentages for the fourth allocation, front-line law enforcement, are identified on Attachment II.

Pursuant to Government Code section 30061, subdivision (b), paragraph (3), each law enforcement jurisdiction receiving front-line law enforcement funding is to receive a minimum grant of \$100,000. The percentages included in Attachment II are calculated in a manner that provides for a minimum grant allocation of \$100,000 to each law enforcement jurisdiction listed in Attachment II.

Also note that the allocations shown on Attachments I and II may be slightly different from the final allocations made by the State Controller's Office due to rounding.

If you have any questions, or need additional information, please call Justin Adelman, Finance Budget Analyst, at (916) 445-8913.

Sincerely,

AARON EDWARDS
Assistant Program Budget Manager

Attachment

cc: Natalie Sidarous, Chief, Local Government Programs and Services Division, State Controller's Office
Anne Kato, Assistant Chief, Local Government Programs and Services Division, State Controller's Office
Melma Dizon, Manager, Local Apportionments Section, Local Government Programs and Services Division, State Controller's Office
Kathleen Howard, Executive Director, Board of State and Community Corrections

2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
 Citizens' Option for Public Safety and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Allocations
 Based on Jan. 1, 2020 Population Estimates

COUNTY	1/1/2020 Population by County	Percent of 1/1/2020 Population by County	COPS (Excluding Front-line Enforcement)*				JJCPA		Total		Net Total (Including Front-line Enforcement)		
			5.15%		5.15%		50.00%		60.30%		100.00%		
			11,031,300		11,031,300		107,100,000		129,162,600		214,200,000		
			Co. Jail Operation Allocation by County	Percent of Co. Jail Operation Allocation by County	District Attorney Allocation by County	Percent of District Attorney Allocation by County	Juvenile Justice Allocation by County	Percent of Juvenile Justice Allocation by County	Total Allocation by County	Percent of Total Allocation by County	Net Total Allocation by County	Front-line Law Enforcement	Percent of Net Total Allocation by County
Alameda	1,670,834	4.19988301%	463,302	4.19988301%	\$463,302	4.19988301%	\$4,498,075	4.19988301%	\$5,424,678	4.19988301%	\$8,223,748	\$2,799,070	3.29157502%
Alpine	1,142	0.00287058%	\$317	0.00287058%	\$317	0.00287058%	\$3,074	0.00287058%	\$3,708	0.00287058%	\$103,708	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Amador	37,676	0.09470408%	\$10,447	0.09470408%	\$10,447	0.09470408%	\$101,428	0.09470408%	\$122,322	0.09470408%	\$670,000	\$600,000	0.70557190%
Butte	210,291	0.52859686%	\$58,311	0.52859686%	\$58,311	0.52859686%	\$566,127	0.52859686%	\$682,749	0.52859686%	\$1,353,094	\$670,344	0.78829342%
Calaveras	45,023	0.11317182%	\$12,484	0.11317182%	\$12,484	0.11317182%	\$121,207	0.11317182%	\$146,176	0.11317182%	\$346,176	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Colusa	21,902	0.05505385%	\$6,073	0.05505385%	\$6,073	0.05505385%	\$58,963	0.05505385%	\$71,109	0.05505385%	\$371,109	\$300,000	0.35278595%
Contra Costa	1,153,561	2.89964248%	\$319,868	2.89964248%	\$319,868	2.89964248%	\$3,105,517	2.89964248%	\$3,745,254	2.89964248%	\$6,294,339	\$2,549,085	2.99760489%
Del Norte	27,298	0.06861747%	\$7,569	0.06861747%	\$7,569	0.06861747%	\$73,489	0.06861747%	\$88,628	0.06861747%	\$288,628	\$200,000	0.23519063%
El Dorado	193,227	0.48570402%	\$53,579	0.48570402%	\$53,579	0.48570402%	\$520,189	0.48570402%	\$627,348	0.48570402%	\$1,069,978	\$442,630	0.52051235%
Fresno	1,023,358	2.57235840%	\$283,765	2.57235840%	\$283,765	2.57235840%	\$2,754,996	2.57235840%	\$3,322,525	2.57235840%	\$5,892,563	\$2,570,028	3.02232779%
Glenn	29,400	0.07390115%	\$8,152	0.07390115%	\$8,152	0.07390115%	\$79,148	0.07390115%	\$95,453	0.07390115%	\$395,453	\$300,000	0.35278595%
Humboldt	133,302	0.33507386%	\$36,963	0.33507386%	\$36,963	0.33507386%	\$358,864	0.33507386%	\$432,790	0.33507386%	\$1,239,481	\$806,691	0.94863075%
Imperial	188,777	0.47451830%	\$52,346	0.47451830%	\$52,346	0.47451830%	\$508,209	0.47451830%	\$1,142,900	0.47451830%	\$1,412,900	\$800,000	0.94076254%
Inyo	18,584	0.04671357%	\$5,153	0.04671357%	\$5,153	0.04671357%	\$50,030	0.04671357%	\$60,336	0.04671357%	\$260,336	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Kern	917,553	2.30640223%	\$254,426	2.30640223%	\$254,426	2.30640223%	\$2,470,157	2.30640223%	\$2,979,000	2.30640223%	\$5,262,195	\$2,283,186	2.68491997%
Kings	153,608	0.38611593%	\$42,504	0.38611593%	\$42,504	0.38611593%	\$413,530	0.38611593%	\$498,717	0.38611593%	\$998,717	\$500,000	0.58797658%
Lake	64,040	0.16097381%	\$17,758	0.16097381%	\$17,758	0.16097381%	\$172,403	0.16097381%	\$207,918	0.16097381%	\$507,918	\$300,000	0.35278595%
Lassen	28,833	0.07247592%	\$7,995	0.07247592%	\$7,995	0.07247592%	\$77,622	0.07247592%	\$93,612	0.07247592%	\$293,612	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Los Angeles	10,172,951	25.5711842500%	\$2,820,834	25.5711842500%	\$2,820,834	25.5711842500%	\$27,386,738	25.5711842500%	\$33,028,406	25.5711842500%	\$51,860,993	\$18,832,586	22.14623967%
Madera	158,147	0.39752537%	\$43,852	0.39752537%	\$43,852	0.39752537%	\$425,750	0.39752537%	\$513,454	0.39752537%	\$826,680	\$313,226	0.36823970%
Marin	260,831	0.65563646%	\$72,325	0.65563646%	\$72,325	0.65563646%	\$702,187	0.65563646%	\$846,837	0.65563646%	\$2,051,135	\$1,204,298	1.41619849%
Mariposa	18,067	0.04541402%	\$5,010	0.04541402%	\$5,010	0.04541402%	\$48,638	0.04541402%	\$58,658	0.04541402%	\$158,658	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mendocino	87,946	0.22106500%	\$24,386	0.22106500%	\$24,386	0.22106500%	\$236,761	0.22106500%	\$285,533	0.22106500%	\$785,533	\$500,000	0.58797658%
Merced	283,521	0.71267106%	\$78,617	0.71267106%	\$78,617	0.71267106%	\$763,271	0.71267106%	\$920,504	0.71267106%	\$1,699,630	\$779,126	0.91621571%
Modoc	9,570	0.02405558%	\$2,654	0.02405558%	\$2,654	0.02405558%	\$25,764	0.02405558%	\$31,071	0.02405558%	\$231,071	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Mono	13,464	0.03384371%	\$3,733	0.03384371%	\$3,733	0.03384371%	\$36,247	0.03384371%	\$43,713	0.03384371%	\$243,713	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Monterey	441,143	1.10887676%	\$122,324	1.10887676%	\$122,324	1.10887676%	\$1,187,607	1.10887676%	\$1,432,254	1.10887676%	\$2,940,834	\$1,508,580	1.77401981%
Napa	139,088	0.34961781%	\$38,567	0.34961781%	\$38,567	0.34961781%	\$374,441	0.34961781%	\$451,575	0.34961781%	\$1,072,005	\$620,429	0.72959599%
Nevada	98,114	0.24662374%	\$27,206	0.24662374%	\$27,206	0.24662374%	\$264,134	0.24662374%	\$318,546	0.24662374%	\$718,624	\$400,078	0.47047343%
Orange	3,194,332	8.02941568%	\$885,749	8.02941568%	\$885,749	8.02941568%	\$8,599,504	8.02941568%	\$10,371,002	8.02941568%	\$16,013,254	\$5,642,252	6.63023659%
Placer	403,711	1.01478601%	\$111,944	1.01478601%	\$111,944	1.01478601%	\$1,086,836	1.01478601%	\$1,310,724	1.01478601%	\$2,213,174	\$902,450	1.06123920%
Plumas	18,260	0.04589915%	\$5,063	0.04589915%	\$5,063	0.04589915%	\$49,158	0.04589915%	\$59,285	0.04589915%	\$259,285	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Riverside	2,442,304	6.13908449%	\$677,221	6.13908449%	\$677,221	6.13908449%	\$6,574,959	6.13908449%	\$7,929,401	6.13908449%	\$12,431,912	\$4,502,510	5.29474146%
Sacramento	1,555,365	3.90963498%	\$431,284	3.90963498%	\$431,284	3.90963498%	\$4,187,219	3.90963498%	\$5,049,786	3.90963498%	\$7,571,982	\$2,522,196	2.96598468%
San Benito	62,353	0.15673329%	\$17,290	0.15673329%	\$17,290	0.15673329%	\$167,861	0.15673329%	\$202,441	0.15673329%	\$502,441	\$300,000	0.35278595%
San Bernardino	2,180,537	5.48109526%	\$604,636	5.48109526%	\$604,636	5.48109526%	\$5,870,253	5.48109526%	\$7,079,525	5.48109526%	\$11,039,772	\$3,960,247	4.65706465%
San Diego	3,343,355	8.40406655%	\$927,071	8.40406655%	\$927,071	8.40406655%	\$9,000,691	8.40406655%	\$10,854,833	8.40406655%	\$16,347,813	\$5,492,980	6.45948716%
San Francisco	897,806	2.25676529%	\$248,951	2.25676529%	\$248,951	2.25676529%	\$2,416,996	2.25676529%	\$2,914,897	2.25676529%	\$4,278,734	\$1,363,837	1.60380881%
San Joaquin	773,632	1.94463597%	\$214,519	1.94463597%	\$214,519	1.94463597%	\$2,082,705	1.94463597%	\$2,511,742	1.94463597%	\$3,910,630	\$1,398,887	1.64502599%
San Luis Obispo	277,259	0.69693061%	\$76,881	0.69693061%	\$76,881	0.69693061%	\$746,413	0.69693061%	\$900,174	0.69693061%	\$1,783,728	\$883,555	1.03901901%
San Mateo	773,244	1.94366068%	\$214,411	1.94366068%	\$214,411	1.94366068%	\$2,081,661	1.94366068%	\$2,510,483	1.94366068%	\$4,868,160	\$2,357,677	2.77251799%
Santa Barbara	451,840	1.13576522%	\$125,290	1.13576522%	\$125,290	1.13576522%	\$1,216,405	1.13576522%	\$1,466,984	1.13576522%	\$2,588,619	\$1,121,635	1.31898984%
Santa Clara	1,961,969	4.93169296%	\$544,030	4.93169296%	\$544,030	4.93169296%	\$5,281,843	4.93169296%	\$6,369,903	4.93169296%	\$9,778,268	\$3,408,365	4.00807802%
Santa Cruz	271,233	0.68178339%	\$75,210	0.68178339%	\$75,210	0.68178339%	\$730,190	0.68178339%	\$880,609	0.68178339%	\$1,483,395	\$602,786	0.70884843%
Shasta	178,045	0.44754187%	\$49,370	0.44754187%	\$49,370	0.44754187%	\$479,317	0.44754187%	\$578,057	0.44754187%	\$1,017,421	\$439,365	0.51667239%
Sierra	3,201	0.00804618%	\$888	0.00804618%	\$888	0.00804618%	\$8,617	0.00804618%	\$10,393	0.00804618%	\$210,393	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Siskiyou	44,461	0.11175916%	\$12,328	0.11175916%	\$12,328	0.11175916%	\$119,694	0.11175916%	\$144,351	0.11175916%	\$1,244,351	\$1,100,000	1.29354849%
Solano	440,224	1.10656672%	\$122,069	1.10656672%	\$122,069	1.10656672%	\$1,185,133	1.10656672%	\$1,429,270	1.10656672%	\$2,438,008	\$1,008,738	1.18622828%
Sonoma	492,980	1.23917656%	\$136,697	1.23917656%	\$136,697	1.23917656%	\$1,327,158	1.23917656%	\$1,600,553	1.23917656%	\$2,874,748	\$1,274,195	1.49839409%
Stanislaus	557,709	1.40188227%	\$154,646	1.40188227%	\$154,646	1.40188227%	\$1,501,416	1.40188227%	\$1,810,708	1.40188227%	\$3,133,642	\$1,322,934	1.55570887%
Sutter	100,750	0.25324970%	\$27,937	0.25324970%	\$27,937	0.25324970%	\$271,230	0.25324970%	\$327,104	0.25324970%	\$634,135	\$307,031	0.36105431%
Tehama	65,129	0.16371117%	\$18,059	0.16371117%	\$18,059	0.16371117%	\$175,335	0.16371117%	\$211,454	0.16371117%	\$611,454	\$400,000	0.47038127%
Trinity	13,548	0.03405486%	\$3,757	0.03405486%	\$3,757	0.03405486%	\$36,473	0.03405486%	\$43,986	0.03405486%	\$143,986	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tulare	479,977	1.20649164%	\$133,092	1.20649164%	\$133,092	1.20649164%	\$1,292,153	1.20649164%	\$1,558,336	1.20649164%	\$2,691,490	\$1,133,154	1.33253584%
Tuolumne	54,917	0.13804183%	\$15,228	0.13804183%	\$15,228	0.13804183%	\$147,843	0.13804183%	\$178,298	0.13804183%	\$378,298	\$200,000	0.23519063%
Ventura	842,886	2.11871592%	\$233,722	2.11871592%	\$233,722	2.11871592%	\$2,269,145	2.11871592%	\$2,736,589	2.11871592%	\$4,344,739	\$1,608,151	1.89110987%
Yolo	221,705	0.55728760%	\$61,476	0.55728760%	\$61,476	0.55728760%	\$596,855	0.55728760%	\$719,807	0.55728760%	\$1,224,902	\$505,094	0.59396733%
Yuba	78,887	0.19829389%	\$21,874	0.19829389%	\$21,874	0.19829389%	\$212,373	0.19829389%	\$258,122	0.19829389%	\$556,122	\$300,000	0.35278595%
Total	39,782,870	100.00000000%	\$11,031,300	100.00000000%	\$11,031,300	100.00000000%	\$107,100,000	100.00000000%	\$129,162,600	100.00000000%	\$214,200,000	\$85,037,400	100.00000000%

*Note that the COPS Front-line Law Enforcement breakdown by county and city for SCO distribution is provided in Attachment II.

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Alameda	1,670,834	\$2,799,070	3.29157502%
Alameda	81,312	\$123,519	0.14525287%
Albany	18,937	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Berkeley	122,580	\$186,209	0.21897257%
Dublin	65,716	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Emeryville	12,298	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fremont	234,220	\$355,798	0.41840230%
Hayward	160,311	\$243,525	0.28637389%
Livermore	91,861	\$139,544	0.16409723%
Newark	48,966	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oakland	433,697	\$658,820	0.77474094%
Piedmont	11,453	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pleasanton	79,464	\$120,712	0.14195167%
San Leandro	87,930	\$133,573	0.15707503%
Union City	73,637	\$111,860	0.13154253%
Unincorporated	148,452	\$225,510	0.26518939%
Alpine	1,142	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Amador	37,676	\$600,000	0.70557192%
Amador	166	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ione	8,008	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Jackson	4,860	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Plymouth	998	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sutter Creek	2,470	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	21,174	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Butte	210,291	\$670,344	0.78829343%
Biggs	1,852	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Chico	110,326	\$167,594	0.19708245%
Gridley	6,402	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oroville	19,440	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Paradise	4,631	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	67,640	\$102,750	0.12082970%
Calaveras	45,023	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Angels City	4,123	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	40,900	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Colusa	21,902	\$300,000	0.35278596%
Colusa	6,175	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Williams	5,426	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	10,301	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Contra Costa	1,153,561	\$2,549,085	2.99760494%
Antioch	112,520	\$170,927	0.20100174%
Brentwood	65,118	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Clayton	11,337	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Concord	130,143	\$197,697	0.23248284%
Danville	43,876	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Cerrito	24,953	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hercules	25,530	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lafayette	25,604	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Martinez	37,106	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Moraga	16,946	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oakley	42,461	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Orinda	19,009	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pinole	19,505	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pittsburg	74,321	\$112,899	0.13276440%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Pleasant Hill	34,267	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Richmond	111,217	\$168,947	0.19867411%
San Pablo	31,413	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Ramon	83,118	\$126,263	0.14847905%
Walnut Creek	70,860	\$107,642	0.12658179%
Unincorporated	174,257	\$264,710	0.31128653%
Kensington Police Department	0	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Del Norte	27,298	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Crescent City	6,673	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	20,625	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Dorado	193,227	\$442,630	0.52051236%
Placerville	10,980	\$100,000	0.11759532%
South Lake Tahoe	22,525	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	159,722	\$242,630	0.28532172%
Fresno	1,023,358	\$2,570,028	3.02223280%
Clovis	119,175	\$181,036	0.21288999%
Coalinga	17,199	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Firebaugh	7,981	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fowler	6,454	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fresno	545,769	\$829,066	0.97494239%
Huron	7,299	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Kerman	15,950	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Kingsburg	12,883	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mendota	12,514	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Orange Cove	9,456	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Parlier	15,890	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Reedley	25,917	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sanger	27,185	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Joaquin	4,142	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Selma	24,436	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	171,108	\$259,926	0.30566126%
Glenn	29,400	\$300,000	0.35278596%
Orland	8,323	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Willows	6,208	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	14,869	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Humboldt	133,302	\$806,691	0.94863077%
Arcata	17,963	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Blue Lake	1,277	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Eureka	26,699	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ferndale	1,382	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fortuna	12,123	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rio Dell	3,287	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Trinidad	337	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	70,234	\$106,691	0.12546353%
Imperial	188,777	\$800,000	0.94076256%
Brawley	27,349	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Calexico	40,896	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Calipatria	6,843	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Centro	45,657	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Holtville	6,359	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Imperial	19,907	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Westmorland	2,346	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	39,420	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Inyo	18,584	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Bishop	3,821	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	14,763	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Kern	917,553	\$2,283,186	2.68492001%
Arvin	21,677	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Bakersfield	392,756	\$596,627	0.70160539%
California City	14,161	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Delano	53,032	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Maricopa	1,127	\$100,000	0.11759532%
McFarland	14,388	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ridgecrest	29,350	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Shafter	20,441	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Taft	8,680	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tehachapi	12,758	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Wasco	28,884	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	320,299	\$486,559	0.57217078%
Bear Valley Community Services District	0	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Stallion Springs Community Services District	0	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Kings	153,608	\$500,000	0.58797660%
Avenal	13,189	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Corcoran	21,302	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hanford	59,349	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lemoore	26,509	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	33,259	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lake	64,040	\$300,000	0.35278596%
Clearlake	14,297	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lakeport	4,677	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	45,066	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lassen	28,833	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Susanville	13,717	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	15,116	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Angeles	10,172,951	\$18,832,586	22.14623868%
Agoura Hills	20,566	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Alhambra	86,792	\$131,844	0.15504215%
Arcadia	57,212	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Artesia	16,490	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Avalon	3,929	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Azusa	49,658	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Baldwin Park	76,252	\$115,833	0.13621387%
Bell	36,531	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Bellflower	78,110	\$118,655	0.13953293%
Bell Gardens	42,449	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Beverly Hills	33,775	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Bradbury	1,052	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Burbank	105,861	\$160,811	0.18910634%
Calabasas	24,193	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Carson	93,108	\$141,438	0.16632483%
Cerritos	49,994	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Claremont	35,807	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Commerce	12,868	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Compton	98,032	\$148,918	0.17512089%
Covina	48,846	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Cudahy	24,172	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Culver City	39,705	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Diamond Bar	57,177	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Downey	113,529	\$172,459	0.20280418%
Duarte	21,673	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Monte	116,675	\$177,238	0.20842408%
El Segundo	16,777	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Gardena	60,937	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Glendale	205,331	\$311,914	0.36679602%
Glendora	52,067	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hawaiian Gardens	14,649	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hawthorne	86,903	\$132,012	0.15524044%
Hermosa Beach	19,614	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hidden Hills	1,868	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Huntington Park	59,515	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Industry	427	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Inglewood	111,971	\$170,093	0.20002102%
Irwindale	1,434	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Canada Flintridge	20,461	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Habra Heights	5,461	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lakewood	79,919	\$121,403	0.14276447%
La Mirada	48,877	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lancaster	161,699	\$245,633	0.28885336%
La Puente	40,568	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Verne	33,300	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lawndale	32,799	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lomita	20,549	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Long Beach	472,217	\$717,334	0.84355171%
Los Angeles	4,010,684	\$6,092,542	7.16454252%
Lynwood	71,269	\$108,263	0.12731241%
Malibu	11,720	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Manhattan Beach	35,250	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Maywood	27,904	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Monrovia	37,935	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Montebello	63,544	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Monterey Park	60,734	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Norwalk	105,717	\$160,592	0.18884910%
Palmdale	156,737	\$238,096	0.27998942%
Palos Verdes Estates	13,190	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Paramount	55,461	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pasadena	144,842	\$220,026	0.25874061%
Pico Rivera	63,374	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pomona	154,817	\$235,179	0.27655960%
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,731	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Redondo Beach	66,994	\$101,769	0.11967571%
Rolling Hills	1,874	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rolling Hills Estates	8,066	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rosemead	54,363	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Dimas	33,945	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Fernando	25,207	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Gabriel	40,104	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Marino	13,087	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Clarita	221,932	\$337,132	0.39645146%
Santa Fe Springs	18,295	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Monica	92,357	\$140,297	0.16498327%
Sierra Madre	10,816	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Signal Hill	11,712	\$100,000	0.11759532%
South El Monte	21,204	\$100,000	0.11759532%
South Gate	97,003	\$147,355	0.17328272%
South Pasadena	25,458	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
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City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Temple City	36,150	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Torrance	145,546	\$221,096	0.25999821%
Vernon	297	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Walnut	29,929	\$100,000	0.11759532%
West Covina	105,999	\$161,021	0.18935286%
West Hollywood	36,203	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Westlake Village	8,212	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Whittier	86,801	\$131,857	0.15505823%
Unincorporated	1,034,689	\$1,571,773	1.84833175%
Madera	158,147	\$313,226	0.36833911%
Chowchilla	18,196	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Madera	65,415	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	74,536	\$113,226	0.13314847%
Marin	260,831	\$1,204,298	1.41619852%
Belvedere	2,124	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Corte Madera	10,114	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fairfax	7,399	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Larkspur	12,253	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mill Valley	14,674	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Novato	53,702	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ross	2,550	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Anselmo	12,757	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Rafael	59,807	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sausalito	7,252	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tiburon	9,540	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	68,659	\$104,298	0.12265000%
Mariposa	18,067	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mendocino	87,946	\$500,000	0.58797660%
Fort Bragg	7,427	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Point Arena	451	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ukiah	16,061	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Willits	5,072	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	58,935	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Merced	283,521	\$779,126	0.91621572%
Atwater	31,378	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Dos Palos	5,546	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Gustine	5,875	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Livingston	15,052	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Banos	41,923	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Merced	88,120	\$133,861	0.15741444%
Unincorporated	95,627	\$145,265	0.17082468%
Modoc	9,570	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Alturas	2,826	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	6,744	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mono	13,464	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Mammoth Lakes	7,859	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	5,605	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Monterey	441,143	\$1,508,580	1.77401985%
Carmel-by-the-Sea	3,949	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Del Rey Oaks	1,662	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Gonzales	8,506	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Greenfield	18,284	\$100,000	0.11759532%
King City	14,797	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Marina	22,321	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Monterey	28,170	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pacific Grove	15,265	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Salinas	162,222	\$246,428	0.28978763%
Sand City	385	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Seaside	33,537	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Soledad	25,301	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	106,744	\$162,152	0.19068370%
Napa	139,088	\$620,429	0.72959601%
American Canyon	20,837	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Calistoga	5,348	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Napa	79,278	\$120,429	0.14161941%
St Helena	6,073	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Yountville	2,685	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	24,867	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Nevada	98,114	\$400,078	0.47047344%
Grass Valley	12,865	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Nevada City	3,140	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Truckee	16,228	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	65,881	\$100,078	0.11768748%
Orange	3,194,332	\$5,642,252	6.63502371%
Aliso Viejo	50,044	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Anaheim	357,325	\$542,805	0.63831271%
Brea	45,629	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Buena Park	81,998	\$124,561	0.14647832%
Costa Mesa	114,778	\$174,357	0.20503535%
Cypress	49,272	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Dana Point	33,146	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fountain Valley	55,878	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fullerton	141,863	\$215,501	0.25341903%
Garden Grove	174,801	\$265,536	0.31225831%
Huntington Beach	201,281	\$305,762	0.35956124%
Irvine	281,707	\$427,935	0.50323140%
Laguna Beach	22,343	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Laguna Hills	31,508	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Laguna Niguel	65,316	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Laguna Woods	16,243	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Habra	63,371	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lake Forest	84,711	\$128,683	0.15132473%
La Palma	15,492	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Alamitos	11,567	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mission Viejo	94,267	\$143,199	0.16839523%
Newport Beach	85,780	\$130,307	0.15323435%
Orange	140,065	\$212,770	0.25020715%
Placentia	51,494	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rancho Santa Margarita	48,793	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Clemente	64,581	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Juan Capistrano	36,318	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Ana	335,052	\$508,970	0.59852501%
Seal Beach	24,992	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Stanton	39,077	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tustin	80,382	\$122,107	0.14359155%
Villa Park	5,766	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Westminster	92,421	\$140,395	0.16509760%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Yorba Linda	68,650	\$104,285	0.12263393%
Unincorporated	128,421	\$195,082	0.22940672%
Placer	403,711	\$902,450	1.06123922%
Auburn	14,594	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Colfax	2,152	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lincoln	49,317	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Loomis	6,888	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rocklin	70,350	\$106,867	0.12567075%
Roseville	145,163	\$220,514	0.25931404%
Unincorporated	115,247	\$175,069	0.20587315%
Plumas	18,260	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Portola	2,016	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	16,244	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Riverside	2,442,304	\$4,502,510	5.29474151%
Banning	31,125	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Beaumont	51,475	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Blythe	19,255	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Calimesa	9,329	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Canyon Lake	11,000	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Cathedral City	53,580	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Coachella	47,186	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Corona	168,248	\$255,582	0.30055226%
Desert Hot Springs	29,660	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Eastvale	66,413	\$100,887	0.11863783%
Hemet	85,175	\$129,387	0.15215360%
Indian Wells	5,403	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Indio	90,751	\$137,858	0.16211437%
Jurupa Valley	107,083	\$162,667	0.19128927%
Lake Elsinore	63,453	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Quinta	40,660	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Menifee	97,093	\$147,492	0.17344349%
Moreno Valley	208,838	\$317,241	0.37306080%
Murrieta	115,561	\$175,546	0.20643407%
Norco	27,564	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Palm Desert	52,986	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Palm Springs	47,427	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Perris	80,201	\$121,832	0.14326822%
Rancho Mirage	19,114	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Riverside	328,155	\$498,493	0.58620446%
San Jacinto	51,028	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Temecula	111,970	\$170,091	0.20001924%
Wildomar	37,183	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	385,388	\$585,434	0.68844346%
Sacramento	1,555,365	\$2,522,196	2.96598468%
Citrus Heights	87,811	\$133,392	0.15686246%
Elk Grove	176,154	\$267,592	0.31467526%
Folsom	81,610	\$123,972	0.14578521%
Galt	25,849	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Isleton	828	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rancho Cordova	78,381	\$119,067	0.14001704%
Sacramento	510,931	\$776,144	0.91270902%
Unincorporated	593,801	\$902,030	1.06074505%
San Benito	62,353	\$300,000	0.35278596%
Hollister	40,646	\$100,000	0.11759532%

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Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
San Juan Bautista	2,112	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	19,595	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Bernardino	2,180,537	\$3,960,247	4.65706470%
Adelanto	35,663	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Apple Valley	74,394	\$113,010	0.13289480%
Barstow	24,268	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Big Bear Lake	5,206	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Chino	89,109	\$135,364	0.15918116%
Chino Hills	82,409	\$125,186	0.14721252%
Colton	54,118	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fontana	213,000	\$323,564	0.38049565%
Grand Terrace	12,426	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hesperia	96,393	\$146,428	0.17219304%
Highland	55,323	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Loma Linda	24,535	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Montclair	39,490	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Needles	5,248	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ontario	182,871	\$277,795	0.32667427%
Rancho Cucamonga	175,522	\$266,632	0.31354628%
Redlands	70,952	\$107,782	0.12674614%
Rialto	104,553	\$158,824	0.18676977%
San Bernardino	217,946	\$331,077	0.38933101%
Twentynine Palms	29,258	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Upland	78,814	\$119,725	0.14079054%
Victorville	126,432	\$192,060	0.22585364%
Yucaipa	55,712	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Yucca Valley	22,236	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	304,659	\$462,801	0.54423204%
San Diego	3,343,355	\$5,492,980	6.45948719%
Carlsbad	114,463	\$173,878	0.20447265%
Chula Vista	272,202	\$413,496	0.48625200%
Coronado	21,381	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Del Mar	4,268	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Cajon	104,393	\$158,581	0.18648395%
Encinitas	62,183	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Escondido	153,008	\$232,431	0.27332807%
Imperial Beach	28,055	\$100,000	0.11759532%
La Mesa	59,966	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lemon Grove	26,526	\$100,000	0.11759532%
National City	62,099	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oceanside	177,335	\$269,386	0.31678496%
Poway	49,338	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Diego	1,430,489	\$2,173,024	2.55537483%
San Marcos	97,209	\$147,668	0.17365071%
Santee	57,999	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Solana Beach	13,838	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Vista	102,928	\$156,356	0.18386693%
Unincorporated	505,675	\$768,160	0.90331989%
San Francisco	897,806	\$1,363,837	1.60380881%
San Joaquin	773,632	\$1,398,887	1.64502599%
Escalon	7,478	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lathrop	26,833	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lodi	67,930	\$103,191	0.12134774%
Manteca	84,800	\$128,818	0.15148371%
Ripon	15,930	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Stockton	318,522	\$483,860	0.56899641%
Tracy	95,931	\$145,727	0.17136774%
Unincorporated	156,208	\$237,292	0.27904443%
San Luis Obispo	277,259	\$883,555	1.03901903%
Arroyo Grande	17,687	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Atascadero	30,057	\$100,000	0.11759532%
El Paso de Robles	31,221	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Grover Beach	13,214	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Morro Bay	10,188	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pismo Beach	8,139	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Luis Obispo	45,920	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	120,833	\$183,555	0.21585179%
San Mateo	773,244	\$2,357,677	2.77251804%
Atherton	7,031	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Belmont	26,813	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Brisbane	4,633	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Burlingame	30,118	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Colma	1,729	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Daly City	109,142	\$165,795	0.19496740%
East Palo Alto	30,794	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Foster City	33,033	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Half Moon Bay	12,431	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hillsborough	11,418	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Menlo Park	35,254	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Millbrae	22,832	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Pacifica	38,331	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Portola Valley	4,607	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Redwood City	86,754	\$131,786	0.15497427%
San Bruno	45,454	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Carlos	30,145	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Mateo	103,087	\$156,597	0.18415096%
South San Francisco	67,879	\$103,113	0.12125664%
Woodside	5,676	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	66,083	\$100,385	0.11804833%
Broadmoor Police Protection District	0	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Barbara	451,840	\$1,121,635	1.31898986%
Buellton	5,464	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Carpinteria	13,335	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Goleta	32,223	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Guadalupe	8,081	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lompoc	43,786	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Barbara	93,511	\$142,050	0.16704474%
Santa Maria	107,407	\$163,160	0.19186806%
Solvang	5,562	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	142,471	\$216,425	0.25450514%
Santa Clara	1,961,969	\$3,408,365	4.00807805%
Campbell	42,288	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Cupertino	59,549	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Gilroy	57,084	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Altos	30,876	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Altos Hills	8,413	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Los Gatos	31,439	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Milpitas	77,961	\$118,429	0.13926677%
Monte Sereno	3,594	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Morgan Hill	46,454	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Mountain View	82,272	\$124,978	0.14696778%
Palo Alto	69,226	\$105,160	0.12366287%
San Jose	1,049,187	\$1,593,797	1.87423046%
Santa Clara	129,104	\$196,119	0.23062681%
Saratoga	31,030	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sunnyvale	156,503	\$237,740	0.27957141%
Unincorporated	86,989	\$132,143	0.15539407%
Santa Cruz	271,233	\$602,786	0.70884844%
Capitola	10,108	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Cruz	64,424	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Scotts Valley	11,693	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Watsonville	51,515	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	133,493	\$202,786	0.23846716%
Shasta	178,045	\$439,365	0.51667240%
Anderson	10,671	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Redding	91,743	\$139,365	0.16388644%
Shasta Lake	10,657	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	64,974	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sierra	3,201	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Loyalton	781	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	2,420	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Siskiyou	44,461	\$1,100,000	1.29354852%
Dorris	996	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Dunsmuir	1,634	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Etna	745	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fort Jones	673	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Montague	1,363	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Mount Shasta	3,375	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tulelake	910	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Weed	2,747	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Yreka	7,786	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	24,232	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lake Shastina Community Services District	0	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Solano	440,224	\$1,008,738	1.18622830%
Benicia	27,175	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Dixon	19,972	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Fairfield	116,981	\$177,703	0.20897071%
Rio Vista	9,987	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Suisun City	29,119	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Vacaville	98,855	\$150,168	0.17659107%
Vallejo	119,063	\$180,866	0.21268992%
Unincorporated	19,072	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sonoma	492,980	\$1,274,195	1.49839411%
Cloverdale	9,213	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Cotati	7,533	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Healdsburg	12,089	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Petaluma	61,873	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Rohnert Park	43,069	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Santa Rosa	173,628	\$263,754	0.31016290%
Sebastopol	7,745	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Sonoma	11,050	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Windsor	28,248	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	138,532	\$210,441	0.24746865%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
Citizens' Option for Public Safety
Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Stanislaus	557,709	\$1,322,934	1.55570890%
Ceres	48,430	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Hughson	7,298	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Modesto	222,335	\$337,744	0.39717136%
Newman	11,912	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oakdale	22,997	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Patterson	23,074	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Riverbank	25,030	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Turlock	74,297	\$112,863	0.13272153%
Waterford	8,894	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	113,442	\$172,327	0.20264877%
Sutter	100,750	\$307,031	0.36105431%
Live Oak	9,200	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Yuba City	70,458	\$107,031	0.12586367%
Unincorporated	21,092	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tehama	65,129	\$400,000	0.47038128%
Corning	7,620	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Red Bluff	14,245	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tehama	445	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	42,819	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Trinity	13,548	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tulare	479,977	\$1,133,154	1.33253586%
Dinuba	25,994	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Exeter	11,030	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Farmersville	11,399	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Lindsay	13,154	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Porterville	59,655	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Tulare	67,834	\$103,045	0.12117625%
Visalia	138,649	\$210,619	0.24767766%
Woodlake	7,773	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	144,489	\$219,490	0.25811003%
Tuolumne	54,917	\$200,000	0.23519064%
Sonora	4,717	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	50,200	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ventura	842,886	\$1,608,151	1.89110989%
Camarillo	70,261	\$106,732	0.12551176%
Fillmore	15,566	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Moorpark	36,278	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Ojai	7,557	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Oxnard	206,352	\$313,465	0.36861990%
Port Hueneme	23,607	\$100,000	0.11759532%
San Buenaventura	106,276	\$161,442	0.18984768%
Santa Paula	30,389	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Simi Valley	125,115	\$190,059	0.22350100%
Thousand Oaks	126,484	\$192,139	0.22594653%
Unincorporated	95,001	\$144,314	0.16970642%
Yolo	221,705	\$505,094	0.59396734%
Davis	69,183	\$105,094	0.12358606%
West Sacramento	54,328	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Winters	7,279	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Woodland	60,742	\$100,000	0.11759532%

**2020-21 Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount
 Citizens' Option for Public Safety
 Front-line Law Enforcement Allocation for 2020-21**

City/County	City/County Population Estimates 1/1/2020	Projected Allocations by City/County	Percent of Allocation by City/County
Unincorporated	30,173	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Yuba	78,887	\$300,000	0.35278596%
Marysville	12,424	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Wheatland	3,641	\$100,000	0.11759532%
Unincorporated	62,822	\$100,000	0.11759532%
CALIFORNIA TOTAL	39,782,870	\$85,037,400	100.00000000%
CALIFORNIA CITY TOTAL	33,351,825	\$73,344,096	86.24922163%



Testing All Rape Kits Provides Returns of Up to 65,000%

National

May 28, 2019

The Joyful Heart Foundation with Dr. Paul Speaker, West Virginia University

Dr. Paul J. Speaker is a professor in the finance department of the John Chambers College of Business & Economics at West Virginia University. He is also the Principal Investigator for Project FORESIGHT, a business-guided analysis of Forensic Science Laboratories. Here he shares with us some of his most recent research, which demonstrates just how much communities benefit financially when they test rape kits.

For decades, hundreds of thousands of untested rape kits have been languishing in police storage rooms around the country. Survivors who chose to undergo an hours-long, invasive medical exam to collect DNA evidence left behind by the attacker do so because they expect that this evidence, packaged in what is called a “rape kit,” would be submitted to a crime lab for DNA analysis. But overwhelmingly, kits have been shelved, untested in storage rooms across the country.

To correct this injustice, money is needed to pay for crime lab resources to test kits, police to investigate new leads on cold cases, and prosecutors to bring offenders to justice. State legislators are in charge of determining how state monies are used—and many don’t know if spending state funds on the rape kit backlog is worth it.

A [recent study](#) demonstrates enormous economic returns for communities that invest state dollars to test kits swiftly. **Processing every rape kit could be one of the most effective uses of state funds.**

65,000% Return on Investment

Return on investment (ROI) compares cost and benefits to determine how much is gained as a percentage of the original investment. For instance, if you invest one dollar in playing a lottery game and win two dollars, your ROI is a positive 100%. If you don’t win anything, your ROI is a negative 100%.

Recent research shows that testing backlogged rape kits could be one of the most beneficial investments for state legislatures, with the ability to produce an **astonishingly positive ROI of up to 65,000% to society**. To put this into perspective, an investment in the stock market has an average ROI for investors of about 10%.

The Costs

Law enforcement agencies submit rape kits to crime labs where forensic scientists extract a DNA profile from items in the rape kit, such as swabs and blood samples. This profile is uploaded to databases containing DNA profiles of offenders. The purpose is to see if there is a “match” between the DNA collected from the victim to DNA in the databases, connecting a crime to an offender.

Because of different crime rates, populations served, and scale of operations, the cost to undertake this work varies widely from one jurisdiction to the next; it can cost anywhere from \$500-\$1,500 to test one rape kit.

The Benefits

The benefits from testing backlogged rape kits, however, have demonstrated how much communities have to gain from testing all kits. Researchers have **estimated** that testing every rape kit could save states more than \$400,000 per averted assault. As more kits are tested, more “matches” are made, and more serial offenders are identified. If more serial offenders are identified and prosecuted, future crimes are averted, producing savings to both would-be victims and communities, who save money on crime investigations and prosecutions in averted crimes. **Additional research** has shown that adding the DNA of just one offender to the DNA database provides savings to society that may be as high as \$20,000 per submission.

Comparing Costs and Benefits, Benefits Win

Project FORESIGHT at West Virginia University collects crime lab data and provides jurisdictions with a cost analysis. In conjunction with the recent studies on the benefits of testing rape kits and those on the costs of testing all kits, this data indicates that a crime lab with a very small caseload will provide society an ROI of nearly 10,000% from testing all rape kits. A larger crime lab with more efficient rape kit testing processes and more resources will provide society with an ROI of up to 65,000% from testing all kits.

The returns from investing in testing all rape kits are astronomical.

Testing Kits Makes Economic Sense

Legislators must invest state funds into testing rape kits. This cost-benefit analysis demonstrates the astonishing return it yields for survivors, taxpayers, and communities. If DNA evidence is tested, it could reveal serial rapists. Once these offenders are apprehended, there will be less crime in the community, and state governments end up saving money on public safety in the long run.

West Virginia University's research was supported, in part, by the National Institute of Justice's Forensic Technology Center for Excellence (Award 2016-DN-BX-K110).

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The mission of the National Center for Victims of Crime is to forge a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. We are dedicated to serving individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime.

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FAQ

- 1. What is a DNA profile? Can anyone learn about my medical and genetic history from this profile? >
- 2. What is CODIS and what information does it contain? >
- 3. What is the purpose of a sexual assault medical forensic exam? >
- 4. Why do victims need to provide DNA samples? >
- 5. What happens to the DNA of a victim and other reference samples after they are collected? >
- 6. How much does DNA testing cost? ▼

DNA testing costs vary from case to case. These costs depend on many factors, including whether the testing is done by a private or public lab, how many potential perpetrators are involved, how many pieces of evidence are being tested, and what type of evidence is being analyzed. A sexual assault evidence kit can cost between \$500 and \$1,200 to analyze. Sexual assault evidence kits can be more expensive than other types of evidence to analyze because the victim's and the offender's DNA may get mixed together and must first be separated in order to analyze the offender's DNA profile. Testing bed linens, clothing, and other items incur additional costs.

✕ Safety Exit

7. Victim service providers sometimes work with victims who were raped a number of years ago and then suddenly find out from law enforcement that the perpetrator in their cases has now been identified through DNA. What kinds of emotions might these victims be feeling and how can they be helped? >

8. How can victim service providers support a victim whose convicted offenders were exonerated by post-conviction DNA testing? >

9. How can victim service providers explain to victims why DNA testing takes so long? >

10. How can a victim find out the status of a sexual assault evidence kit? >

11. Why are there times when the police cannot find a victim's sexual assault evidence kit? >

12. Sometimes victims report a crime, but there is no effort to collect DNA evidence. Why not? >

13. How can victims and victim service providers find out if their states have a sexual assault evidence kit backlog? >

14. What can victims or victim service providers do if the police department will not send a victim's kit to the crime lab? Is there someone they can contact? >

15. What happens if a victim did not report a rape but kept the clothes and/or bedding from the night of the crime? Can these items be used as evidence? Why or why not? >



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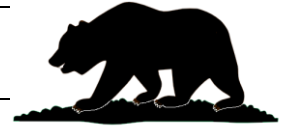
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COUNTY FACT SHEET

Senate Governance and Finance Committee, April 2016



California has [58 counties](#), including San Francisco which is both a city and a county. California created 27 original counties in 1850 and last formed a new county in 1907, when Imperial County separated from San Diego County.

Population ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2013](#))

California population: 38.3 million

Largest (% of state population)		Smallest		Fastest Growing (since 2010 census)	
Los Angeles	10 million (26.1%)	Alpine	1,159	Placer	+5.7%
San Diego	3.2 million (8.4%)	Sierra	3,047	Riverside	+4.7%
Orange	3.1 million (8.1%)	Modoc	9,147	Santa Clara and Alameda	+4.5%

Area (in square miles)

California area: 163,696

Largest		Smallest	
San Bernardino	20,062	San Francisco	47
Inyo	10,192	Santa Cruz	446
Kern	8,142	San Mateo	449

Cities in Counties

California cities: 482

The most cities		The fewest cities		The highest % of county population in cities	
Los Angeles	88	Alpine	0	San Francisco	100%
Orange	34	Mariposa	0	Orange & Solano	96%
Riverside	28	Trinity	0	Santa Clara	95%

There are about 2,000 unincorporated communities located throughout the state.

Governance

The county is governed by a five-member board of supervisors, as required by State law, although charter counties can increase this number. The board of supervisors has the legislative power to enact ordinances for the county, executive power oversee the operations and budgets of county departments, and has quasi-judicial power to resolve claims against the county in certain circumstances. There are [44 general law counties](#) and [14 charter counties](#). In addition, the California Constitution requires all counties to elect a sheriff, district attorney, assessor, and board of supervisors. All counties elect or appoint additional county officials.

Services

All counties provide three levels of service.

- As **agents of the State**: social services and health services.
- **Countywide services** such as: jails, probation, district attorney, assessor, elections, clerk, recorder, and animal control.
- **Municipal-type services** in their unincorporated areas such as: fire protection, sheriff patrol, libraries, parks and recreation, roads, and planning. In some counties, special districts provide these services.

COUNTY FACT SHEET

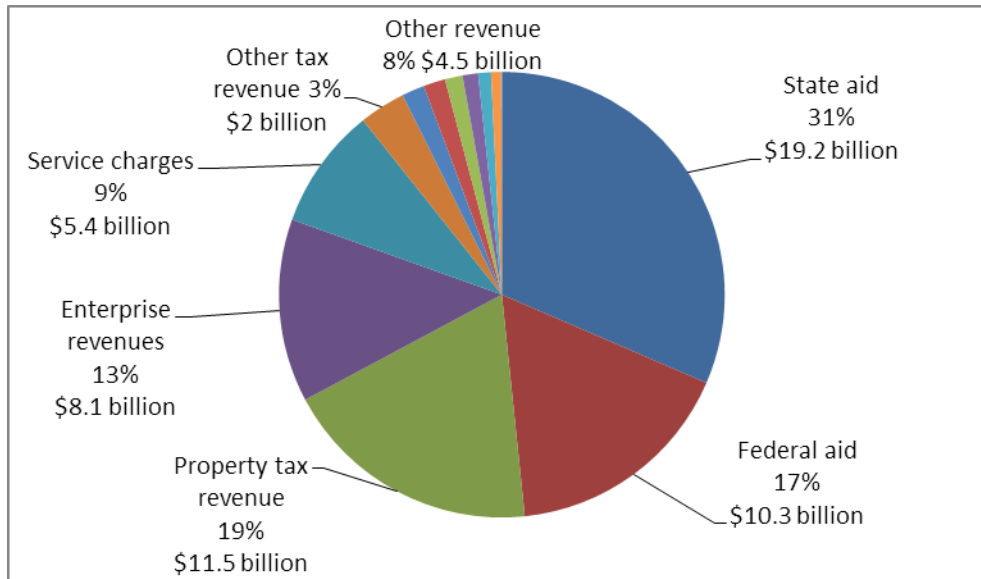
Senate Governance and Finance Committee, April 2016

County and State Relationship

The county is a geographically defined area that lies within that state. The California State Legislature can remove or designate new responsibilities to the counties. The state maintains an oversight and compliance role. The county can administer certain services more efficiently and effectively than the state due to their close proximity to the residents. However, state financial allocations do not always keep up with changing county demographics.

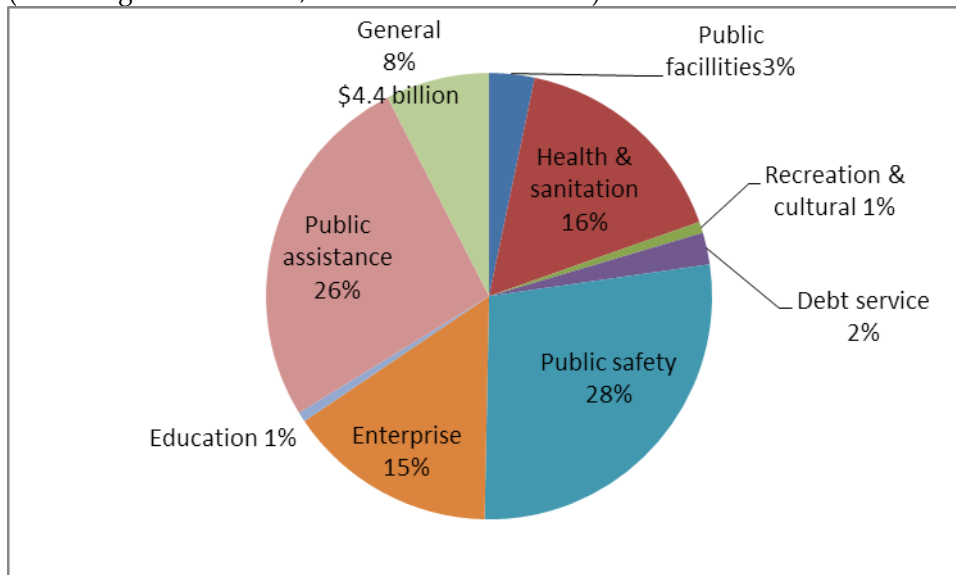
Total County Revenues 2013-14: \$61 billion

(excluding San Francisco; Source: State Controller)



Total County Expenditures 2013-14: \$59 billion

(excluding San Francisco; Source: State Controller)





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Funding Awards

Important Notice Regarding BJA's Grant Management System

Access information below about previously awarded funding through Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) programs. Use the search filters to find award details for specific programs, years, awardee locations, and more.

Grantees: use the [BJA Performance Measurement Tool](#) to identify, collect, and report data on activities funded by your award.

Showing Results For:

Fiscal Year: 2019 2020 2021, **State:** CA, **Keyword(s):** DNA Capacity Enhancement

Number of Awards: 35

Total Amount Awarded: \$19,378,791

Use Search Filters

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Funded Awards							
FY	Title	Original Solicitation	Recipient	State	Award Number	Amount	Status
2019	2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	CA	2019-DN-BX-0080	\$1,497,191	Past Project Period End Date
2019	City of Oakland FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	OAKLAND, CITY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0124	\$325,750	Past Project Period End Date
2019	DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula), FY 2019 - San Diego County Sheriff's Department	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction	SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0092	\$333,228	Past Project Period End Date

		(CEBR) Program (Formula)					
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - Contra Costa County	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	CONTRA COSTA, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0084	\$302,593	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - County of Ventura	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	COUNTY OF VENTURA	CA	2019-DN-BX-0014	\$280,806	Closed
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - Fresno County Sheriff's Office Forensic Laboratory	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FRESNO, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0006	\$250,000	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - San Francisco	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SAN FRANCISCO, CITY & COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0120	\$336,432	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	KERN, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0101	\$316,191	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0122	\$1,567,258	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	ORANGE, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0019	\$391,936	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SAN MATEO, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0127	\$290,899	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula) - County of Alameda, California	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	ALAMEDA, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0119	\$310,427	Open
2019	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SANTA CLARA, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0103	\$332,242	Open
2019	FY2019 DNA Capacity	FY 2019 DNA	SAN DIEGO,	CA	2019-	\$321,642	Past

	Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula) - San Diego Police Department	Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	CITY OF		DN-BX-0007		Project Period End Date
2019	FY2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	GLENDALE, CITY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0108	\$253,897	Past Project Period End Date
2019	FY2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	JUSTICE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0029	\$2,059,373	Past Project Period End Date
2019	Sacramento County District Attorney's Office Laboratory of Forensic Services FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2019 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	SACRAMENTO, COUNTY OF	CA	2019-DN-BX-0121	\$380,891	Past Project Period End Date
2021	2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	CA	2020-DN-BX-0141	\$1,198,364	Open
2021	2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0143	\$376,112	Open
2021	BJA FY 20 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	SAN MATEO, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0154	\$376,102	Open
2021	BJA FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	CONTRA COSTA , COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0148	\$376,101	Open
2021	City of Oakland FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	OAKLAND, CITY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0152	\$376,102	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Backlog Reduction Program - San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	SAN BERNARDINO, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0140	\$408,260	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction	GLENDALE, CITY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0147	\$376,102	Open

		(CEBR) Program (Formula).					
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program - County of Alameda, California	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula).	ALAMEDA, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0149	\$376,101	Open



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Number of Awards: 35

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Funded Awards							
FY	Title	Original Solicitation	Recipient	State	Award Number	Amount	Status
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - County of Ventura	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	COUNTY OF VENTURA	CA	2020-DN-BX-0144	\$376,102	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - Fresno County Sheriff's Office Forensic Laboratory	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FRESNO, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0137	\$376,101	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction Program - San Francisco	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SAN FRANCISCO, CITY & COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0151	\$376,101	Open

2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	KERN, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0150	\$376,101	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula) Santa Clara County District Attorney's Crime Laboratory	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SANTA CLARA, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0146	\$376,102	Open
2021	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	ORANGE, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0139	\$405,643	Open
2021	FY2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula) - San Diego Police Department	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0138	\$376,004	Open
2021	FY2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	JUSTICE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0142	\$1,643,876	Open
2021	Los Angeles Police Department: FY 2020 LAPD DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0153	\$1,270,014	Open
2021	Sacramento County District Attorney's Office Laboratory of Forensic Services FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction Program	FY 2020 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program (Formula)	SACRAMENTO, COUNTY OF	CA	2020-DN-BX-0145	\$388,747	Open

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